BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.
PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES —FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES; FOR A QUARTER 12½ RUPEES
No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1842. No. 8601

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER, which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 18th January 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1842, showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on English paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

JUST PUBLISHED

AND READY FOR DELIVERY.
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842,
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
AND CONTAINS

THE Calendar, English and Indian; Tables of the Sun's Right Ascension for the Meridian of Greenwich; First Principles of Horticulture; Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay; Table shewing the value of Annuities upon one Life; Table of Expense, Income, or Wages for one month, shewing the amount per day; Table of Daily Pay or Allowance; Table of Exchange; Short Method to find the Simple Interest of any sum; New Weights and Liquid Measures; The Royal Family of Great Britain; The Queen's Household; The Queen Dowager's Household; Duchess of Kent's Household; The Ministry of England and their several offices; Judges of the Courts of England; Lord Lieutenants; Sovereigns of Europe: British and Foreign Ambassadors; House of Peers and House of Commons; A Table of the present and three last Administrations; Principal Club Houses in London,—Home Department.—India Board; Hon'ble Court of Directors; List of Directors; Home Establishment; Agents at Home; East India College; Governors of Bombay; Residents at Foreign Courts; New Table of Precedence in India; Comparative Rank of Civil, Military, Naval and Medical Officers; Relative Rank and Precedence of officers of the Army and Navy; Governors and Commanders of British Colonies and Settlements; Orders of Knighthood, British and Foreign; Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and it officers; Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors' Court Court of Requests; Police Establishment and it officers; Court of Petty Sessions; List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; House of Correction; Coroner; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Rules and Regulations of the Chamber of Commerce; List of Merchants, Agents, Brokers, Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, &c; East India Houses of Agency in London, &c.; Insurance Societies; Bombay Laudable Society; Universal Assurance Society for Lives; Shipping and Landing Company; Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Bombay Education Societies; Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India; Bombay District Benevolent Society; Native Poor Asylum; Ecclesiastical Establishments,—Religious Societies and Missions; Sailor's Home; List of PublicOffices, Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c.; Merchant Ships; Steam Communication with Europe; Steam Regulations and New Rates of Passage Money by the Red Sea; List of European and East Indian Inhabitants, Bombay Exchange; Bank of Bombay; Bombay Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Army List—together with all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of "Hart's Army List" corrected up to the end of December; List of Civil Servants classified under the new Regulation; Table of Pay in the Civil Department; Royal and Indian Naval Lists; Popular Statistics, a description of the Globe; Sanataria of India; Area of India; Princes of India and their Government's; Portuguese and French Possessions in India; List of Native Princes protected by the East India Company; Table of Distances from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Route from Bombay to Calcutta, via Hydrabad; A Chronological Table of the principal Geographical Discoveries of Modern European Nations; Government Securities and Loans; Custom House New Act and Regulations; Salt Act; New Tariff; Shipping Act; Post Office Act and Regulations; Rates of Postage; Rates of Hire for Public Conveyances; Abstracts of Parliamentary Acts relative to the East India Civil Service; Civil Regulations; Civil Absentee Regulations; Military Regulations; Queens Regulations; Regulations for the Garrison of Bombay; Naval Regulations; Indian Navy Fund Regulations; Civil Fund Regulations; Medical Retiring Fund; Stamp Regulations; Gunpowder Regulations; Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Neatly bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.—Price Eight Rupees per Copy

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841; which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 18th January, 1842.

⁂ The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY TO SINGAPORE.

THE SHIP *Julia*, Captain *T. W. Tingate*, will have immediate despatch.—Apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons and Co.
Bombay, 18th January, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Narren Mulljee* of Bombay Hindoo hath agreed with *Cowasjee Rustomjee* of the same place Parsee to sell and dispose of Twenty eight Beds of salt Batty ground, situate at Byculłah, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, respectively, Numbered in the Collector's Book, under No. 235, 236, and 237, and Standing on the Title of *Dhackjee Nathoojee*; any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the Purchaser by Notice of an attorney at his House in *Jamsetjee Jeejeeboy* street; without the Fort in the House No. 252, within the space of 14 days in default of which, he she or they will be precluded therefrom, Bombay, 17th January 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. GABRIEL ROBERTS has contracted to sell, two Bungalows, joined each other, to RUSTOMJEE CAWASJEE, BOTTLEWALLA, situated at Cooly Waree in Girgaum, without the fort walls, in the opposite of the house of Muncherjee Juvaree. Assessed No. 25 and 26, for the purpose to liquidate the Mortgage claim of Gocul Booder. If any person or persons have any claim or demands by way of Inheritable rights or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser at his shop at Girgam Road, near Churney Waddy, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits of *Boguldass Nurseydass*, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to *Moolchund Hurjeewandass* the nearest of Kin to the said deceased; all persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 13th day of January 1842.

G. BURGASS,
Petitioner's Proctor.

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•મુમબઇવાળો•હીનદુ•મરનાર•બોગાલ દાશ•નરશીદાશની•શરવે•માલ = મીલકતનું• અખતીઆરનામું•લેવા•શારૂ•શ્રી•મુમબઇની જુદીકેટરની•શુપરીમ•કોરટમો•મુલચંદ•હર જીવંનદાશ•તે•એ•મરનારનો•અટલગા•ગોતર જ•ચાએ•તેને•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મકને•મલે— એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જેકોઇ•હેનો•બાબશ તા•કોએ•તેનાંઓને•જાહેર•થાએ—તા• ૧૩ મી•જાંનીવારી ૧૮૪૨ *

જી—બરગાશ—અરજ•કરનારનો•વકીલ•

CHUNDER MOHUN DUTT & CO.'S

6TH LOTTERY OF 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

ON 70 undrawn Reserved Tickets for the 10th or last day's Drawing of the pending Calcutta Lottery, to consist of 1156 Chances at Co's. Rs. 32 per Chance or 16 Rs. in advance, and the balance 16 Rs. on the receipt of Prize.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of....	8	Whole Tickets Co.'s Rupees....	4,000
1 Ditto of...... ..	5	ditto....	2.500
1 Ditto of	3	ditto	1,500
3 Ditto of 1 each	3	ditto..	1,500
6 Ditto of ½ each	3	ditto..	1,500
16 Ditto of ¼ each	4	ditto..	2,000
40 Ditto of ⅛ each	5	ditto..	2,500
160 Ditto of 1-16 each	10	ditto........ ..	5,000
928 Ditto of 1-32 each	29	ditto.....	14,500
1156 Prizes.	70	Whole Tickets.	35,000

CONDITIONS.

1st---Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of Company's Rupees 32 at once or only 16 Rs. as an advance but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the Prize and the Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

2d---Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with the remittances or to their agents; Thomas Smith, Esquire, Editor of the United Service Gazette at Bombay or to the Projector's Office, No. 22 and 23 India mart, Old Court House Lane, Rada Bazar; Mr. A. G. Paterson's House, and also at Messrs. Tulloh and Co.'s Auction Room with Soorgeecoomar Dutt.

CHUNDER MOHUN DUTT & CO.
Projectors.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of this Lottery will positively without fail take place at Messrs. *Tulloh & Co.'s* Auction Room, on Thursday, the 24th February, precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. where the presence of the Subscribers is respectfully solicited

C. M. DUTT & CO.
PROJECTORS.

A few tickets of the above lottery are for sale at Bombay Courier office, apply to Jeejeebhoy Byramjee.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the matter of Sheik Bapoo. or otherwise Deen Mahomed, an Insolvent, by order of the Common Assignee.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by public auction, on the premises, situated near Duncan Road, a House with two apartments, assessed No. 6610 and 6611, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. at 4 P. M.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of very powerful and well matched Bay Carriage Horses; 15 hands and ½ an inch high, very fast and steady.

These horses from their size, power, and speed are well worthy the attention of any person having a heavy Carriage.

Full particulars may be learnt on application to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

N. B. The Horses are at present at Poonah.

FOR SALE.—A dwelling House, the property of Major OSBURNE, situated in the lines, at present occupied by H. M. 22d Regt.—Price 1,200 Rupees. For particulars, apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. Bombay.

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETTO at Poona, will shew the House.

FOR SALE.—An Iron Grey Arab Buggy Horse, standing 15. 1. Price Rs. 550. For particulars apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a few superior Double Barrelled Guns and Pistols, made by "MORTIMER," also, one Pistol with 6 Barrels.

HAMS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale a few of Hesketh Davis's improved York Hams without Bone, just imported, Rs. 2 per ℔.

FOR SALE.—Three Peat's Saddles complete, just imported. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

TOMORROW, Wednesday, the 19th instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, the following valuable assortment of Goods, viz. Silk Velvets of colours, Grey Shirting Madapollams and Jaconets, white Cambric, Cotton, Waistcoatings, and the Invoice of Pictures not sold at last Sale. Also, a quantity of Window Glass of various sizes.

At 1 P. M. three Kelat Greyhound Pups, any Horses or Carriages offering, after which a choice assortment of Wines, consisting of Champaign, Burgundy, Clarets, Madeira, Malmsey, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—A Madras made Palanqueen Rs. 100. A White Arab standing about 14 1, aged, Rs. 350. may be seen daily by application to the undersigned.

Likewise a beautiful set of Delhi Paintings for a Necklace, and a variety of Delhi Scarfs, &c. &c.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, will be held in the GIRL'S SCHOOL, Byculłah, on Monday, the 24th Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Honorable the Governor will preside.

GEORGE PIGOTT,—*Secretary.*
January 17th, 1842.

IN consequence of several evening parties taking place this week, the entertainment announced for Wednesday the 19th is postponed to Saturday next the 22nd instant.

Under the patronage of the Honorable the Governor.
The Society of French artists will have the honor to give in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 22d instant, a musical and dramatic Sairee.

First Part.
CONCERT.

1st. Ouverture of the *Dame Blanche*. Boieldiu.
2d. Duo from the *Dáme Blanche*. ' Cette wain sijolie." Boieldieu.
Sung by Monsr. S. Taraval and Madame Leon.
3d. Grand air from *La Marquise*. Adam.
Sung by Madame S. Taraval.
4th. Grand air from the *Serment*. Auber.
Sung by Madame Leon.
5th. Air Varie Violin. Mons. Leon.
6th. Romance from Guido and Ginevra. Trelaz " Wetas elle a freecomme une ombre" (Halervy.)
Sung by Mons. S. Taraval.
7th. Duo from the Gazza Ladra. Rosini.
Sung by Mesdames S. Taraval and Leon.
8th. Romance (Undremier Bal.)
Sung by Madame S. Taraval.
9th. Le Concert Monstre (Romance Comique.)
Sung by Mons. Achille L.

SECOND PART.
MICHEL AND CHRISTINE.
VANDEVILLE.
The words by Mess. Scribe and Dupin.
Music—Popular airs.

The tickets are to be had of Muncherjee and Co. Milliners, and Mr. Leon No. 7 Forbes Street, daily from 10 to 5 M.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines, of choice quality, received ex "Malabar" and "Bombay."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts.............	@ Rs 650
,, Hhds.	,, 350
,, Quarter Casks.	,, 170
,, Quart Bottles	,, 18 to 24 ꝑ Dozen.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts.	@ Rs. 620
,, Hhds.	,, 320
,, Quar. Casks	,, 160

J. W. O'CONNER, OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 Dozen Cases,	@ Rs. 24 ꝑ Doz.
Fine Old Port in Quarts	,, 20 ꝑ do.
do. Pints	,, 10 ꝑ do.
Sparkling Champagne,	,, 45 ꝑ do.
Brandy in Quarts,	,, 12 ꝑ do.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.

Rampart Row, 18th January, 1842.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Wm. & Thos. Edmond and Co.* Superior Manilla Rope, at 18 Rs. per cwt. Rampart Row, 18th January, 1842.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday, the 27th instant, MESSRS. BENNETT AND Co. will submit to public sale at his residence Chowpatty House, situated at the foot of Malabar Point Hill, the Household furniture of *John Williams, Esq.* leaving the presidency; the same consists of a well furnished house - Silver Plate, plated ware, China and Glass ware, and the furniture chiefly made by Farrar, amongst which are Mahogany, Jackwood and Blackwood circular, Sofa, Card, Pier and other Tables, Book cases, Silk damask Couches, Chairs, Tea Poys, Cut glass chandeliers, Globe Lamps, wall Shades, Iron stone, Dinner Sets and one superior toned Piano forte, &c. Cooking utensils, &c. &c. &c. if not previously disposed of.

At 1 P. M.

A very light and Elegant London built chariot with a pair of Capital horses and Harness, an office Shegram with Horse and harness, and an English built Buggy.

The property view from Tuesday on the 25th, which on Catalogues will be ready for delivery.

FOR SALE.—One very Superior and splendid actioned, perfect charger, caste high Arab, heighth 14 2½ age 7 years, colour light grey, Price.............................Rs 1500
One White Saddle Mare.............. 600
Can be Shewn or application to Messrs *Bennett and Co.* No 5 Forbes Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A HANDSOME Small English Built BRITCHKA, nearly new, with a pair of good well Broken in Horses, and two sets of Harness, Price Rupees 2300.—

Should any Gentleman wish to have the same saperate can be allowed at the following price.

The Britchka itself with a pair of Second Hand Harness for Rupess 1500

The pair of Horses with a set of new Harness for Rupees 1000.

For particulars, apply to RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE.

ONLY two Duguerreotype more than complete, will be given at prime cost, to Scientific Men,

WILLAUME & Co.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm, which they strongly recommend, viz.—

In Butts............................	Rs 800
Very superior Pale and Brown Sherry	@ 26 Rs ꝑ doz.
Fine old Mellow Port...............	24 ,,
2d Growth. Claret	24 ,,

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts.................. ..	Rs 800
Superior Gold color Sherry........	@ 22 Rs ꝑ doz.
Old Port Wine..	22 ,,

FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1842.

MASON AND GILBERTSON'S INDIAN PALE ALE.

THE undersigned have just landed, a Batch of the above Burton Ale, which they strongly recommend to notice as being of excellent quality, Price 70 Rups. per Hhd.

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 18th Jan, 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days sight, in sets of £200, 100 and £50 each. Exchange at 1s. 1 1d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Agents, Ceylon Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 17th January, 1842.

No. 42. The Hon'be the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following notification be republished in General orders.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 16th Jan. 1842.

Intelligence having this day been received of the birth on the 9th November last, of a Prince Royal, Heir apparent to the Throne of Great Britain, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that in honor of this happy and auspicious event, a salute of 100 Guns be fired from the Garrison of Bombay, at 4 o'clock P. M. this day and that on receipt of this order, a Royal Salute be fired from every military Station, under this Presidency.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 14th January 1842.

The undermentioned men are appointed to the Ordnance Department and transferred to the Town Major's non-effective List.

1st Battalion Artillery.

Drummer Thomas Hoetham, to be Private Turners.
,, Matthias Buger, do. do.
Bombardier William Risk. To be Actg. Laboratory man.
Gunner William Summer, do. do.
,, Joseph Davie do. do.
,, Richard Rimmers, do. do.
,, Henry Brown, do. do.
,, William Gainsford, do. do.
,, James Morra, do. do.
,, John Holland, do. do.

Private T. Robinson....1st Eur. Regt., to be Private Painter.

15th January 1842.

1. The Native General Court Martial, assembled at Malligaum, and of which Subedar Major Mahomed Shally of the 20th Regt. M. N. I. is President, is dissolved.

2. The General officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Malligaum for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an officer to officiate as Judge Advocate to whom Lists af evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

3. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

Native Vety. Battn. Captain J. Tyndall from 1st to 28th Feb. to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on urgent private affairs.

17th January 1842.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

2d Regt. Light Cavalry.—Captain C. T. Honner, from 10th Jan. to 10th Feb. to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

21st Regt. M. N. I.—Ensign C. G. Bolton from 4th Novr. to 31st Jan. 1842, on medical certificate to remain at Ahmednuggur.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, January 15th, 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has not been much done and the supply here is small. New Cotton will not come in for upwards of a month. There is some reason to fear injury to the crops by the rain on the 13th Instant.

OPIUM.—Has declined to Rs. 700 per chest for the best descriptions, at which there are no buyers.

Balance of former year's Importation........	Chests 2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov; to the 11th January 1842	4,157½
	6,157½
Exported from the 27th October to the 11th Jan. 1842	2,855½
Remaining........	......Chests 3,302

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS. There is no improvement to report, except perhaps in some descriptions of Grey Goods.

METALS.

IRON.—Is more firm, but buyers do not like to give Rs. 28 per candy, at which the last sales were made.

SPELTER.—Commands Rs. 24 per cwt, and the quantity in first hands is very small and a further advance must take place, as it continues to advance in England.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—At 6 months, sight 2s 0¼d to 2s 0½d.
,, ,, 30 days 1s 11d to 1s 11½d.
,, ON CALCUTTA.—30 days 97½ to 98
60 days 97 to 97½.
At which sales can hardly be effected.
ON MADRAS.—30 days 97½ to 98.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—£3 per Ton but scarce.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell. Rs as.
Five ꝑ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000........	104-8	105
Five ꝑ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	104-8	105
Five ꝑ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10,000........	104-8	105
Five ꝑ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No. 15 200........	104-8	105
Five ꝑ cent Loan of 1829-30........	104-8	105
Four ꝑ cent Loan of 1832-33	91	91-8
Four ꝑ cent Loan of 1835-36 Compy's Rs	85	85-8
Five ꝑ cent Transfer Loan of 1834-35	108	108-8
Five ꝑ cent Loan of 1841-42........	99	99-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs..	97-8	98
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight........	97	97-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	97-8	98
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ꝑ 100 Dollars..		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight........	2-0½	2 0¼
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.)........	1 11½	1 11¼
Price of Bullion and Sycee.		
	Rs as.	Rs as.
Spanish Dollars whole ꝑ 100........	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ꝑ 100........	220	220-8
German Crowns ꝑ 100........	213	213-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ꝑ £ Stg......	10-12	11
Sycee Silver large ingots ꝑ 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Ditto do. small ingots ꝑ 100 Tolahs........	103- 8	103-12
Bombay Bank Shares........	122	122-8
Asia Bank Shares........		3 @ Par

Premia of Insurance.

Bombay to London........	2 8 0 a 3 0 0 ꝑ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope........	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do
Ditto Calcutta........	2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do
Bombay to Madras........	1 8 0 a 2 0 0 do
Ditto Colombo........	1 0 0 a 1 8 0 do
Ditto Whampoa........	2 8 0 do
Ditto Batavia........	2 0 0 do
Bombay to Singapore........	2 0 0 do
Ditto Bussorah........	3 0 0 do
Ditto Bushire........	2 8 0 do

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

Jan. 14th, Captain R. Woodward, 2nd Regiment Bengal N. I. from Upper Provinces.
Do. do. Colonel Trewman, 18th M. Native Infantry from Kamptee.
Do. do. Major Duke, 1st M. E. Rt. from Nagpoor.
Do. 15th, Paymaster Walshe, 2d Queen's Royals, from England.
Do. do. Captain J. Roebuck, Nizam Service from do.
Do. do. Cadet D. McDougall, Artillery from do.
Do. do. Lieutenant Minster, 11th Rt. N. I. from do.
Do. do. Lieutenant J. Evans, 2d Light Cavalry from do.
Do. do. Cadet G. B. Douglas, Artillery from do.
Do. do. Lieutenant Colonel M. Soppitt, 1. E. Regiment from Rajcote.
Do. do. Captain Hobson, 1st B. E. R. from Aden.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon John R. Miller, M. D. from England.
Do. 16th, Assistant Surgeon W. Braikenridge, from Calcutta.
Do. 17th, Lieutenant H. Stanley, Adjt. Scinde Horse from Poonah.

Departures.

Jan. 15th, Major H. Sandwith, 8th Rt. N. I. to Sukkur.
Do. do. Lieutenant Colonel J Sheireff, Staff to Asseerghur.
Do. 16th, Assistant Surgeon Brickwell, 20th Native Infantry to Quetta.
Do. 17th, Captain Hutt, Artillery to Scinde.
Do. do. Captain C. Benbow, 15th Regiment Native Infantry to Kurrachee.
Do. do. Lieutenant G. Ashburner, 8th Native Infantry to Sukkur.
Do. 17th, Captain W. Ward, 15th Regiment Native Infantry to Kurrachee.
Do. 18th. Major S. Poole, 1st Lancers, to Mhow.
Do. 19th. Lieut. H. Stanley, Scinde Horse, to Scinde.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Jan. 14th. The East India Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Mr. Read, Acting Master from Karrachee, 11th January 1842 at 1. 30 P. M.

Passengers.—Mr. Apothecary Warner, Mrs. Warner, 2 Children, one Sick of H. Artillery Private, 2 Sepoys of the 1st Gr. Rt. and 3 followers.

Do. 15th. The East India Company's Steamer Victoria, Lieutenant G. B. Kempthorne, Commanding, from Suez 27th Dec. 1841. Aden 4th January 1842.

Passengers.—Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Roome, Mrs. Roebuck, Mrs. Walshe, Miss Farish, Miss Roome, Revd. G. Cook, Capt. R Cogan, I. N., Capt. J. Hobson, 1st E. Rt. Capt. Walshe, 2d Queen's. Capt. Roebuck Nizams Service, Lieutenants Minster and Evans, Cadets C. Douglas, and McDougall, for the Artillery, T. R. Miller Esq. Medical Dept. Messrs. H. Arbuthnot, A. Remington, Duncan, and Sutherland, Engineers, Mr. Hill, of Cairo, Mr. Knight, Master Hobson and Walshe. *For Calcutta* G Cheap, Esq Bengal Civil Service, M. Gladstone Esq. Bengal Civil Service. *For Madras* Lieut. Colonel O. Felix, Lieut. Col. Abdy and Mr. Allayne. *For Ceylon* W. Thompson, Esq. W. Chadwick Esq. *For Allahabad* Mrs. Thornton, John Thornton Esq. Bengal Civil Service. *Left at Aden.*—Mrs. Col. Croker, G. Samuels Esq. and Mr. Coffin.

Do, 15th. Ship Caledonia J. F. Burn, Master from China 9th Nov. Singapoor 29th Nov. 1841.

Passengers.—Master J. Spencer, Capt. Donnelly 1st Gr. Rt. Mr. Callery, Mr. J. Budwell, Mr. P. Ramoorattie, and 4 Natives.

Do. do. Barque Ruparell, J. F. Rigby, Master, from Calcutta 15th Dec. 1841.

Passengers.—W. Wale, Esq. H. C. Service, and 4 Natives.

Do. do. The East India Company's Pattimar Bhima, Moossajee Peerbhoy, Native Commander, from Surat.

Do. do. Barque Christina, J. G. Birkett, Master, from Batavia, 1st Dec. 1841.

Do. do. Ship Herald, J. B. Coubro, Master, from Calcutta, left Calcutta 18th Dec. 1841.

Passengers.---W. Brackenridge, Esq Surgeon.

Do. 16th. Ship United Kingdom, H. L. Eshelby, Master from Sydney 24th Dec. 1841.

Passengers ---Mr. Mann, Mr. Draig.

Do. 17th Ship Devonport, Robert Broadfoot, Master, from Liverpool, 14th Aug. 1841.

Do. do. Ship Helen, W. J. Hickes, Master, from Singapoor, 7th Dec. 1841.

Passengers.---Miss De Souza, 10 Convicts, 19 Natives.

Departures.

Jan. 13th, Barque Monarch, W. J. Shepherd, Master, to Singapoor.

Do. 15th, The East India Company's Cutter Nurbudah, Hoossan Coonjee, Syrang, to Surat.

Do. do. The Ceylon Government Steamer Seaforth, Geo. Stewart Esquire, Captain to Colombo.

Do. 16th, Brig Freak, to Singapoor.

Do. do. Ship Good Success, William Eames, Master, to China.

Passengers.—2 Natives.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Feb
Cambrian	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London	22d. Jan
Orwell	Forbes & co.	London	14th Jan
Thistle	Frith & co.	Liverpool	15th Jan
Clarendon	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	15th Jan
Mertoun	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	despatch
Kilblain	Eglinton Maclean & co	Liverpool	20th Jan
Columbine	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	despatch
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & co.	Liverpool	
England	Forbes & co.	Liverpool	despatch
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	
Brilliant	McVicar, Burn & co.	Falmouth	30th Jan
Geo. Cuvier (*French*)		Bourdeaux	
Eleanor Lancaster	McVicar Burn & co.	Calcutta	1st Feb
Caroline	Aga M. Rahim	Calcutta	18th Jan
Actress	Higginson & Cardwell.	Calcutta	20th Jan
Wild Irish Girl	B. & A Hormarjee	China	despatch
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & co	China	1st Feb
Vestal	Remington & co.	China	
Royal Saxon	B & A Hormarjee	China	despatch
Corsair	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	
Drongan	Gillanders Ewart & co.		
Charles Forbes	H. Bhecajee & co.		
Mor	Remington & co.		
Victoria			
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co		
Colonist	Skinner & co		
Julia			
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co.		
St. Vincent	Campbell Miller & co.		
William Petrie	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Christiana	W. Elsam & co		
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen Milne & co.		
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Christina			
China			
Helen			
Davonport	Frith & co.		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Herald	McVicar Burn & co.		

H. C. Steamers
- Atalanta
- Berenice
- Zenobia
- Indus
- *Hugh Lindsay*
- Victoria

H. C. Brig Taptee
,, ,, ,, Tender Cardiva
,, ,, Sloop Elphinstone
,, ,, Schooner. Emily
,, ,, ,, Maldiva
,, ,, Cutter Nurbuddah
,, ,, h. Ship Hastings
The Light Vessel at the Rock Station

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	APPOINT. TO SAIL
a Ellen	Foster & co.	London	25th Oct
a Token	Forbes & co.	London	10th Sept
a Orator	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	25th Oct
a Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	1st Nov
a Diana	Foster & co	London	30th Oct
a Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co	London	3d Oct
a Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co.	London	29th Oct
a Mary	Frith & co.	London	26th Oct
a Francis Spaight	Foster & co.	London	20th Sept
Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co.	London	7th Nov
a Elizabeth		London	26th Oct
a Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co.	London	27th Nov
Harbournebury	Dirom Carter & co.	London	in Dec
a Majestic		London	24th Nov
Ayrshire	Grey & co.	London	29th Nov
H Isha		London	15th Dec
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee	London	25th Dec
Julius Caesar		London	29th Dec
Henry Davidson		London	15th Nov
St. Vincent		London	15th Dec
Scaleby Castle		London	1st Jan
a Woodman		Liverpool	7th Aug
a Lady Lilford	Foster & co.	Liverpool	7th Sept
a Corea	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	7th Sept
a Colchester		Liverpool	15th Sept
a Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	26th Oct
a Hindostan	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	21st Sept
a Reliance		Liverpool	22d Oct
a Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	14th Sept
a Parsee Merchant		Liverpool	16th Nov
a Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	6th Oct
a William Gillies		Liverpool	5th Nov
a Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	21st Nov
a England	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	15th Nov
a Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co.	Liverpool	2d Nov
a Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	31st Oct
a Crown		Liverpool	28th Nov
Cremona		Liverpool	1st Dec
Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	1st Dec
Harriett Scott	W. Elsam & co.	Liverpool	1st Dec
Caledonia		Liverpool	5th Dec
a Universe	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co.	Liverpool	5th Dec
a Saxe Gotha		Liverpool	1st Nov
Syria		Liverpool	0th Dec
a Lady	W. & T Edmond & co	Liverpool	1st Dec
Magnificent		Liverpool	10th Dec
Clyde		Liverpool	21st Dec
Anne Mary		Liverpool	in Dec
Lady Flora Hastings		Bahia	
Salem		Shields	3d Oct
Emily		Shields	30th Nov
East London		Shields	12th Oct
a Agnada		Clyde	19th July
a Glasgow	McVicar Burn & co.	Clyde	15th Sept
a Wave		Clyde	28th Aug
a Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLean & co	Clyde	15th Sept
a Lanarkshire		Clyde	11th Sept
a Hope		Clyde	15th Oct
a Carnatic	W. Nicol & co	Clyde	27th Oct
a Voluna		Clyde	11th Nov
a Bucephalus	W. & A. Graham & co.	Clyde	16th Nov
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	in Nov
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	Clyde	in Nov
Kate	Campbell Miller & co.	Clyde	in Nov
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co	China	21st Nov
Vansittart		China	21st Nov
Tartar		China	5th Dec
Cornwallis	K. Motichund	Calcutta	

a—Have sailed according to the latest account.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Jan. 3d—Ship Futteh Mobarruck, W. B. Weekes, from Cochin 3d, Allepee 12th, and Colombo 23d Nov.

English Barque Sea Gull, T. D. Moyse, from London 30th June, Portsmouth 14th July, Madeira 1st Aug., Algoa Bay 30th Sept., and Madras 16th Dec.

☞ Palinurus, Hindoo and Forth arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

Jan. 5th—English Barque Sterling, G. Forster, from Bombay 17th Oct., and Cochin 8th Nov.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Futtah Mobarruck, from Colombo—Ed. H. Dallas, Esq. Bombay C. S., and Mary Ann Smith.

Per Sea Gull, from London. Mr. John McCallum. From Madras.—Mr. Colquhoun, merchant.

Per Sterling, from England.—Mrs. Foster, and master W. Stones. From Swan River.—Edwd S. Forster. From Bombay.—Mr. Nicoll, merchant; Mr. W. C. Dure, writer; J. Elavagon, seaman.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

4th—Vencatareddy, P. L. Kuntz, for Pondicherry and Point de Galle, and Kestral, Peauvoir, for China, in a day or two; Thos. Rickerson, D. Bailey, for London, and Rob Roy, J. Stephen, for China, in 3 or 4 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

3d.—Fattle Rohoman, Nacoda, for Muscat.

4th.—Thos. Joseph Crisp, J. Lawrence, for the Mauritius; Harsinger, Nacoda, for Bombay.

5th.—Georgia, W. Mitchell, for London.

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

January 3. Barque Inez, N. Rold, from Singapore 14th, Malacca 17th, and Penang 27th Dec.

Passengers.—Lieut. Gosling, Madras Arty. F. Wild, Esq., Cornet L. Steeves, 4 Invalid Sepoys, 1 Madras Sepoy, and 15 natives.

Do. 5. Barque Tweed, Robert Lawson, from China——, Singapore 11th and Penang 26th Dec.

Do. 5, Barque Pyeen Boun, J. H. Miller, from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

January 2, Barque Juverna, E. Grundy, to the Straits and China.

Passengers.---Two Messrs. Williamson and 23 native Convicts.

Do. 4, H. C. Steamer Enterprize, C. H. Berthon, to Calcutta.

Do. 5, Barque Defiance, R. W. Evatt, to Coringa.

Passengers.—C. W. Eaton Esq. and 1 servant.

COLOMBO.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 26th. Ship Achilles, Capt. Trivett for London, Cargo, Sundries,--Passengers, Mrs. Hammill and family, and Mr. Strachan.

26th Barque Royal William, Capt. G. Smith for Galle and London, Cargo Sundries.

26th Ketch Kaikhusro, Issajie Dussajie for Bombay, Cargo, sundries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 3d January, the wife of Mr. T. Irvin, of a daughter.

At Midnapore, on the 31st December, the lady of Henry Mackenzie, esq. of a son.

At Dinapore, on the 28th Dec. the lady of captain R. Y. B. Bush, of the 65th regt. native infantry, of a son.

At Azimghur, on the 27th Dec. the Lady of C. R. Tulloh, Esq., Civil Service of a daughter, still-born.

In Chowringhee, on the 4th of January, the lady of William Martin, esq. of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

At Benares, on the 27th Dec. by the Reverend J. Scott, at St. Mary's Church, the Reverend J. Vaughan, B. A., Chaplain, to Charlotte, third daughter of Lawford Tronson, esq. Newry, Ireland.

At Calcutta, at the Baptist chapel, Circular Road, by the reverend Dr. Yates, the reverend John Wenger to Hannah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late reverend John Lawson.

At Calcutta, at the Old Church, by the venerable the archdeacon Dealtry, Charles McAfee, esq., to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Chaunce, esq.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 30th of Dec from mortification of a severe fracture of the leg, Mr. R. Penman, cabinet-maker, late of the firm of Hartley and co, aged 43 years.

At the General Hospital, Calcutta, after a short illness of 8 days, of Jungle Fever, Mr. Charles Burke, Assistant Overseer, Department of Public Works.

At Fort William, on the 4th January, Noble Henry Cluff, the beloved child of mr. N. Cluff, and Marian his wife, aged 1 years and 4 days.

At Howrah, on the 2d of Jan. mr Joseph Chaplin, aged 36.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

At Bangalore, on the 2nd of January 1842, the lady of Capt. J. E. Glynn, of the 4th Regt. N. I.

At Chusan, on the 9th Oct. 1841, Sub. Conductor Jeremiah Jones of the Ordnance Department.

AGRA.

BIRTHS.

At Cawnpore, on the 30th Dec., the Lady of W. Muir, Esq., C. S. of a daughter.

On the 30th Dec. the Lady of the Revd. J. J. Carshore, A. B. Chaplain of Cawnpore, of a son.

At Lucknow, on the 28th of Dec. the Lady of Lieut. A. Cunningham, Engineers, of a son.

At Allahabad, on 1st January, the Lady of H. C. Plowden, Esq., Cavalry of a daughter.

At Shahjehanpore, on the 4th instant, the Lady of C. B. *Thornhill*, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

At Kurnaul, on the 30th Dec. the Lady of Brian Hodgson, Esq. of a son.

At Agra, on the 7th January, Mrs. John Anthony, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Bareilly, on the 25th Dec. by the Revd. J. H Rudd, Frederick Pole Buller, Esq. Civil Service, Shahjehanpore, to Anne, youngest daughter of W. Cowell, Esq. C. S.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, -JAN. 5.

RETURN OF MCLAREN'S BRIGADE.—Our latest letters from Candahar of the 14th ultimo, mention the safe return of McLaren's Brigade. They are only sorry that the elements opposed those difficulties which prevented their aiding and avenging their fellow soldiers. Candahar is perfectly quiet.

We cannot so much regret the fact of the return of this Brigade—as, by all accounts, to have advanced would have been to expose the whole force to dangers which no resolution and no perseverance could have overcome, dangers arising from want of food and the severity of the climate—as lament the ill effect which a retrograde movement (the Brigade should never have been sent on) no doubt magnified into a defeat and flight by the Affghans, will have in heightening the exultation of the insurgents about Kabul and depressing, in a proportionate degree, the spirits of its defenders.

FEROZEPOOR.—Letters from Ferozepore of the 27th and 30th ultimo arrived here *together* on the 3d instant, we should like to know the reason of the detention of the former; we gather from them that H. M.'s 9th Foot arrived there on the latter date, and orders were given that they should halt only *two* days, but as the recruits are still behind, there will be a further delay.

The Brigade now about to move, will consist of H. M.'s 9th Foot, the 26th N. I., the 10th Cavalry and Captain Saunders' three guns which were so strangely countermanded when the advance column moved on. The order for the 10th Cavalry to move came upon that regiment rather suddenly as on the 25th ult. they were ordered to discharge their marching establishment which had been kept up for the past month, but on the 27th, they were ordered to resume it and to prepare for moving across the Punjaub in a few days, the whole convoy would have left, as before stated, on the 3d instant but will now be detained until the arrival of the recruits for the regiments in Affghanistan. It is said that the detention of the Artillery upon a former occasion has attracted the notice of Government. The Camels for the convoy had all arrived on the 30th ultimo in excellent order and condition.

The 1st Cavalry will not go on, it is supposed, but remain in lieu of the 10th. The 33rd N. I. were expected on the 31st December, and the 19th are still pitched on their parade ground fearing to go into houses during the present uncertainty. A great degree of suspense prevails, for although a rumour had reached of news from Cabul to the 7th; nothing had transpired. The deaths we have already given out are corroborated, and that of Colonel Mackerell, H. M.'s 44th is added to the number, he died of his wounds received on the 23d instant. One of our Correspondents adds—

"It is said that Colonel Wild got orders to push on a head of the 30th for Peshawur, there to consult with Lieutenant Mackeson, we look anxiously to know what are to be the movements of the large bodies of troops now concentrating at Peshawur; the Khyber pass is open, and it is supposed that the troops gone up will march at once to Jullalabad, and that the Regiments which have been shut up there, will be relieved and returned to these Provinces. Unhappily the season has set in with great severity, so that the relief of Cabul will be a difficult matter. The fall of Musjiddie Khan, (the Chief of Nijrow, and the most powerful and determined enemy to our authority) who was killed on the 23rd, will, it is hoped, tend to disorganize the combination against us. At Jullalabad our people are so well off as to ammunition and provisions that we have little anxiety for them; their position is strong, and, please God, they will be safe enough till help reaches them. But what we can gather respecting the defences of Cabul is most *unsatisfactory*, and we know *not how* they are furnished *with arms* or food. Still every day *they hold out*, must tend to exhaust the force who surround them, and the *rumours* of our approaching force will surely intimidate the insurgents. All accounts concur in saying that the Seikhs have behaved well in this difficult crisis, in no respect impeding the advance of our Convoys, and treating all our people civilly. Our name too, is in good repute in the Punjaub; our regular paying for supplies, and the discipline observed by our troops on the march, have had their natural effect; inspiring the people with confidence and securing abundance of supplies—gram at two maunds for the rupee, and other things in proportion. It is perfectly marvellous to see the influx of camels; after the drain of the last three years, one would expect a failure of the supply, but here the efficiency of our Commissariat Officer tells, and fine camels, to the greatest amount that can be required, come pouring in."

Letters from the Convoy dated 24th December, give us the pleasing intelligence of the arrival of the advance column, consisting of the Sappers and Miners, Artillery, 60th and 64th Regiments at Peshawur on the morning of that day, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Tulloch, after a forced march of 32 miles. The column, it appears, was detained on the banks of the Indus from the 20th to the 22nd ultimo, until the bridge could be completed across the river, marched over on the morning of the 23rd, reached Akrora about 11 A. M., and marched again at 8 P. M. The whole column, says our Correspondent, (whose favours we beg to assure him are very acceptable), "arrived in the highest health and spirits, anxious to be employed under the present Commander, who is an old and tried and talented soldier, and has conducted the duties of his command with as little trouble to all parties as could well be done. Colonel Wild, we hear, is coming to assume command of the advance Brigade, but this sudden movement of ours at the earnest requisition of the Political Authority at Peshawur will leave him further behind than he could have calculated upon."

In allusion to this delay we hear from another correspondent that the Bridge at Attock had been destroyed by the floods in the rains, and all the Boats, but two, carried away by a certain Lieut. Col. Golab Singh with the ostensible purpose of crossing his own Army higher up the stream. He however, halted his Army and did not attempt to get over the River himself, and the Brigade prepared to ferry over the Indus. They got three Boats. and it took the sappers and Artillery two entire days to get over, but a threat from the Political Agent at Peshawur brought some more boats, and the Brigade got across on the 23d.—Ibid.

One of our correspondents from Ferozepoor mentions that an English Lady, (Mrs. B.—of the 64th) bent upon following the fortunes of her husband, was discovered in a Serai in the Punjaub by Captain Lawrence proceeding to Peshawur, she had been robbed of almost every thing and her servants had deserted her The rencontre must have been most fortunate for the poor lady.—Ibid.

DELHI.—The 55th N. I. arrived at the Station on Wednesday morning last and left for Kurnaul on the 4th instant under command of Captain Simpson. Colonel Buckley proceeds to Mussoorie on sick leave, but will, we hear, rejoin his regiment the moment there is a prospect of active service.

Major General Pollock arrived at Dehlee by dawk from Agra on the morning of the 1st Instant and proceeded towards Ferozepore the same day.

The 7th Regiment of Light Cavalry have moved into Cantonments, and been brought on the strength of the Garrison.

ARRIVAL.—*1st January*, Lieut. Col. Buckley, 55th Regiment N. I., with the Regiment en route to Kurnaul.

DEPARTURES.—*4th January*, Captain Simpson, 55th Regiment N. I., with the Regiment to Kurnaul. 5th Lieut. Col. Buckley, ditto, to Mussoorie, Sick certificate.—Ibid.

MEERUT.—A Company of the 3d Light Infantry Battalion is ordered from this station to relieve one of the 2d Battalion on duty with Dost Mahomed Khan at Saharanpore. The Dost is said to be very uneasy at his change of destination and is very strictly watched.—Ibid.

HEAD QUARTERS—The Commander in Chief was at Garounda on Monday, and was to have marched into Kurnaul yesterday. The escort with the Camp now consists of the 2d Light Infantry Battalion, a troop of the 7th Light Cavalry, and a detachment of the 1st Irregular Cavalry, all under the command of Major C. Andrews.—Ibid.

AGRA UKHBAR, 6TH JANUARY.

By a letter from Peshawur, dated 24th December, accounts from Jellalabad up to the 19th ultimo, had been received. A report was current that the Arab families had been removed to make room for our Troops in the Bala Hissar, and as it was the custom with the Kabulis to lay in stores of provision and fuel for the Winter, it was hoped that there would be enough with the stores collected, to enable our forces to hold out till succour could arrive. Snow had fallen and the cold was severe.

The 60th and 64th Regiments reached Peshawur on the 24th December.

The Afredi Maliks, after a deliberation in Council for two days, had determined that they would keep open the Pass, and punish the parties who had stopped the dak one day.

The *Bombay Courier* has published the following Extra—the praiseworthy object of which is to contradict a report given in the paper itself, a few hours before. We are glad whenever we hear of the escape of an Officer from the blood thirsty ruffians of Affghanistan, but it is with something of disappointment, that we receive an Extra* containing merely a contradiction of a report. The Bombay papers seem fond of extra, and some of them have more than once flattered us by issuing news supplied by ourselves, in the form of an Extra, and politely sending us a copy thereof. They also, whenever they receive China news, favour us with it in a similar form, thereby affording us the pleasure of a second perusal of news, which we had a week before been supplied with from Calcutta. This, tho' well meant, is perhaps superfluous attention, at least we are very often inclined to think it so.

"We are happy to state that since the publication of to-day's paper was completed, we have been assured on the best authority, that letters have been received in Bombay from Candahar of much later date than that of the *Hurkaru's* correspondent. These shew that the report of the death of Lieutenant Crawford is incorrect. It appears that the Officer in question got safe into Ghuznee after the affray with the Ghilzies."—*Courier Office, 10 a. m. 28th Dec.*

AGRA.—Colonel Webber, now commanding in Oudh is, we learn with pleasure, likely to succeed General Pollock at this station. Colonel Battine of the Artillery is also spoken of, but as Ferozepoor is vacant, that command will probably be conferred upon the gallant Colonel.

The Lieutenant-Governor has issued invitations for a dinner on the 15th inst. to Colonel Bolton and the Officers of Her Majesty's 31st, on the occasion of their approaching departure.

Messrs. L. and P. Heyworth and Pearce, three gentlemen who left England in October, arrived at Agra yesterday.

The 9th Native Infantry, are expected to move in on the 15th or 17th.

The 2nd Troop, Horse Artillery, Captain McMorine's, march on the 5th from Cawnpore en route to Muttra. A reunion took place at the former station on the 1st, at which, says a very ungallant, Malagrowther-like Correspondent, "the ladies were ugly, the wines bad, and the beer and the gentlemen both flat!"

The death of General Burgh is announced in the Calcutta papers. This brings General Hampton, known for the striking ability with which he plays at the old and admired game of marbles—on the Staff.

AGRA.—Colonel Bolton and the Officers of H. M.'s 31st had a large and, we hear, a farewell dinner party on the evening of the 7th, at which the Lieut.-Governor and Staff, and several gentlemen were present. Among the toasts drank, was the health of Major Bray, on the occasion of his leaving the 31st, in which he had served so long and gallantly, and on his appointment to a majority in H. M.'s 39th. Major B—— proceeds, on the departure of the 31st, to meet the 39th by special instructions from Head-Quarters—his acquaintance with the customs and language of these Provinces being such, as to render his presence useful to the gallant Mulls.

The Commander-in-Chief was at Kurnaul on the 4th instant.

Reports have reached our station, confirming—so far—the rumour given elsewhere, of the Quzzulbash having sustained a signal defeat on the 13th ultimo. We may, therefore, hope it is true.—*Agra Ukhbar, Jan. 8*

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* This was a postscript forwarded with the paper and caused no additional charge for postage. Ed. B. C.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1842.

Numerous extracts from the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 6th and 8th January, and from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 5th of the same month will be found under the usual head.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 6th instant, The firm of Macleod, Fagan and Co. at that presidency has stopped payment.

Madras papers to the 8th of the present month have arrived. From these we learn, that intelligence had been received there from Macao *via* Singapore, to the 1st December. No fresh particulars of the movements of the expedition had been received at Hongkong: The Chinese were still busy in fortifying the approaches to Canton. The senior Naval and Military officers of the British forces in the vicinity were not making any efforts to obstruct the completion of the works.

The *Ceylon Herald* of the 28th and 31st December, contains no intelligence of importance

Letters from Hursole, dated the 10th instant, mention the arrival there on the morning of that day, of the Head Quarters of the 1st Lancers. It is expected that this wing of the regiment will reach Mhow about the 4th proximo.

The papers brought by the last overland mail contain but little intelligence of importance besides that of the birth of the Duke of Cornwall. This event has naturally elicited many expressions of loyalty from the nation at large. We trust the inhabitants of Bombay will not be the last to congratulate Her Majesty on the fortunate event.

The delay in the arrival of the steamer arose from an accident occurring to the machinery of the *Great Liverpool* when crossing the bay of Biscay. This compelled her to remain at Gibraltar. The packets were brought on to Alexandria in a Steamer of inferior power called the *Montrose*.

Pursuant to an order from the Hon'ble the Governor in Council a salute of one hundred guns was fired from the batteries on the afternoon of Saturday last, in honour of the birth of the heir apparent.

We are still without any authentic intelligence from Cabul, of a later date than the 5th ultimo. Rumours of a most painful nature are current in all directions, but we do not attach much importance to them. Colonel Mackrell of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, who was severely wounded on the 23d November, has since died, from excessive weakness caused by the amputation of both his arms.

The report that the British Troops had commenced their march from Cabul on the 15th December, consequent on Sir W. MacNaghten having agreed to evacuate Afghanistan and restore Dost Mahomed, is not worthy of the slightest credence. It is probable that the insurgent leaders may have proposed some such terms to the envoy and that he may have endeavoured to gain time by holding out some hope of his acceding to their demands, but we may rest assured that Sir William will not commit himself or the Government he represents, by entering into any definitive arrangement. His object is to gain time. By so doing he must be thoroughly convinced that he will gain all he desires. If the troops under Major General Elphinston can find means of subsistence until the end of March, the insurrection will produce no lasting ill effect to the British influence in Afghanistan. The month in which the Sun's heat shall dissolve the snows of the mountain passes will see the rebel force in Cabul dispersed. Each tribe will then hasten to seek its own mountain fastnesses, impelled by the dread of the ten thousand British bayonets which will before that time have assembled at Jellalabad. A vigorous summer campaign will then have to be undertaken and will afford ample occupation to the troops; who eager to avenge the blood of their comrades will doubtless display even more than their usual share of gallantry and perseverance. The leaders of the present insurrection must be captured and imprisoned for life. Nothing else will teach the refractory hill tribes the necessity of submission.

The following extracts from the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 8th instant, contain the latest information relative to the state of the Afghan capital. The report of Colonel McLaren's brigade having reached Cabool is so agreeable that we can only wish it were true. Alas, it is not so, and we only allude to it for the purpose of remarking that the more unpleasant portion of the annexed paragraphs, is likely to be equally unfounded.

That the whole of the force has concentrated in the Bala Hissar is very probable, and the movement of the troops from the entrenched camp to the citadel may have given rise to the report of their having evacuated Cabool.

Just as we were going to Press we were Fortunate enough to receive the following, which may be relied on.

"The latest intelligence from Peshawur is dated the 27th December, Colonel Wild had reached that place. Arrangements had been completed by which the Khybur Pass would be open for our communication with Jullalabad.

Native reports were current, that our forces at Cabool had concentrated in the Bala Hissar."

There are several reports this week from Cabool; but they want confirmation and do not strengthen each other. Some represent our position there as improving, but others—and the more numerous we are sorry to say—describe it as becoming more critical. At Peshawur, at the date of our latest intelligence, there were rumours that the Cabool Force had capitulated, and had come under the obligation of withdrawing from the country and restoring the Dost. The *Dehlee Gazette* alludes also to this report, and our own letters name the day the Troops had begun their march—the 15th December. Opposed to this, however, were others, to the effect that the Troops in the Bala Hissar were tolerably provisioned; but that those in the entrenched Camp had been reduced to Horse's flesh. These rumours, though current at Peshawur, were not credited by our Officers there, a view we are ourselves inclined to take, though we confess we do not like their general tendency. The want of food was evidently becoming more pressing, and beyond a certain point this is a difficulty there is no contending with or struggling against. Without food for the means of procuring it, some terms must have been entered into, and the evacuation of the country must have been easy, under such circumstances. On the other hand, however, it is to be borne in mind, that in the absence of authentic information we may fairly ascribe these reports to the Affghans themselves, which will explain their unfavourable tenor. A few days will show how far they are true or false, and to this clearing up of the mystery, we confess we look with anxiety.

Accounts have been received of the death of Colonel Mackrell, of Her Majesty's 44th. His wounds had rendered amputation of the arms necessary, and he either sunk under the operation or expired soon after.

A portion of Brigadier Wild's Brigade had arrived at Peshawur, and must have been followed by the main body after a short interval. We have already mentioned that the Afreedis had resolved on keeping open the passes, and we may, therefore, expect soon to hear of the relief of Jellalabad.

The Brigade to be commanded by General Pollock, was to have marched on the 2d instant; but in consequence of the non-arrival of the Seikh Detachment which forms its escort a delay of twenty-four hours was anticipated. The Brigade consists of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, the 10th Light Cavalry, the 26th Native Infantry, a Company of the 60th Native Infantry, Major Johnston's detachment of European Recruits, a squadron of the 3d Irregular Cavalry and a detail of Artillery with three ninepounders, and a twenty-four pounder Howitzer.

We have a letter from Jullalabad, dated the 19th ultimo, in which it is stated that colonel McLaren had reached Cabool, and that the combined force had attacked the enemy on the 13th instant, and gained a complete victory. This favourable report may be true, but we fear it is totally unfounded. Our contemporary of the *Delhee Gazette* mentions the arrival of Colonel McLaren at Candahar, and we have heard ourselves of it. But in the present state of our communication with these places, there must be a degree of uncertainty in all our intelligence, and as our Correspondent is known to us and can have no reason for misleading us, we give his report. There is no later *authentic* intelligence from Cabool than the 5th December.

A full account of the late brevet was contained in the *London extra* which was forwarded to our subscribers on Saturday last. We have since met in the *Atlas* of the 4th December with a very excellent classification of the promotions which have taken place in the Indian Army, and in Her Majesty's Regiments serving in this country. As this document will not only be very interesting to our readers but also particularly convenient for reference we have inserted it in our editorial columns.

BENGAL.

TO BE LIEUT.-GENERAL.

Price, Major-General James, Infantry, on furlough.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS.

Colonels—

Andree, Richard Collyer, Infantry, on furlough.
Barton, Ezekiel, Infantry, Town and Fort Major, Fort William.
Battine, William, C. B., Art., on furlough.
Bryant, Sir Jeremiah, Kt., and C. B., Infantry, on furlough.
Caulfield, James, C. B., Cav.
Dun, John, Infantry, on furlough.
Dunlop, William, Infantry, Q. M.-General.
Galloway, Archibald, C. B., Infantry, on furlough.
Hamilton, Charles William, Infantry, Com. Delhi.
Hodgson, John Anthony, Infantry, on furlough.
Hunter, George, C. B., Infantry, on furlough.
Keum, William Henry, Infantry, on furlough.
Kennedy, James, C. B., Cav., Com. Rajpootana Field Force.
Le Fevre, Phillip, Eur. Infantry, on furlough.
Littler, John Hunter, Infantry, Com. Eastern Frontier.
Macleod, Duncan, Engs., on furlough.
Murray, Thomas Infantry, on furlough.
Nesbitt, Joseph, Infantry, on furlough.
Paul, Thomas Henry, Infantry, Com. Ferozepore.
Roberts, Henry Tuffrel, C.B., Cav., on furlough.
Roope, Benjamin, Infantry, on furlough.
Shubrick, Thomas, cav., on furlough.
Smith, Samuel, cav., on furlough.
Tapp, Horatio Thomas, Infantry, on furlough.
Tickell, Richard, C. B., Engs., on furlough.
Vincent, William, Infantry, on furlough.
Walker, Foster, Infantry, Barrackpore.
Waters, Edmund Frederick, C. B., Infantry, Com. Rohilcund.
Whish, William Samson, C.B., Com. Art.
Wyatt, Edgar, Infantry, on furlough.

TO BE LIEUT COLONELS.

Majors—

Campbell, Sir Edward Alex., Kt. and C. B. 3d Cav., Kurnaul.
Penny, Nicholas, 69th N. I., Asst. Ad. Gen. Pres. Div.

TO BE MAJORS.

Captains—

Bellew, Henry Walter, Dep-Assist. Quarter master Gen.
Birrell, David, 1st Eur. Regt., Kurnaul.
Blundell, George Snow. 51st N. I. Benares.
Brown, William, 69th N. I., Benares,
Croudace, James, 11th N. I., Etawah,
Dixon, Charles George, Artillery Sup. in Maihwarrah, &c. &c.
Douglas, Claud, 14th N. I., Nusseerabad.
Forbes, William, 6 st N. I., Agra.
Field, Charles, 9th N. I., Secrole, Benares.
Fraser, James, cavalry.
Geddes, William, Artillery, Dum Dum.
Jenkins, Francis, 47th N. I., Agent to Gov. Gen. Assam, &c.
Jervis, John, 5th N. I., Affghanistan.
Marshall, Charles, Dep. Ass. Adj.-General 68th N. I.
Minto, William, 8th N. I., Scindiah's Court, Force.
Paton, John, 25th N. I. Assist. Quartermaster General.
Payne, William, 30th N. I., Ferozepore.
Sanders, Thomas, Artillery.
Scott, John Augustus, 1st cavalry, Kurnaul.
Sewell, Thomas, 11th N. I., Agent for Army Clothing Calcutta.
Simpson, Frederick John 55th N. I., Nusseerabad.
Smyth, George Munro Carmichael, 3d cavalry, Kurnaul.
Stuart, William Milner Neville, 10th N. I., Oude Aux. Force.
Thomas, Charles Shynne, 45th N. I., Stud Depart.
Thompson, David, 56th N. I., Assist. Adj.-General Dinapore.
Thorpe, Ralph, 14th N. I., Nusserabad.
Troup, William Alexander, 15th N. I., Meerut.
Tudor, James Colley, 46th N. I., Dep. Assist. Com. Gen.
Twemlow, George. Artillery, Dum Dum.
Vincent, George Frederick Frank, 8th N. I. Barrackpore.
Wheeler, Stephen Glynne, 34th N. I., Moradabad.
Wilton, George Robert, 4th N. I., Bareilly.

MADRAS.

TO BE GENERALS.

Lieutenant-Generals—

Clarke, Tredway, Artillery, on furlough,
Cuppage, Alexander, 14th N. I., on furlough.
Rumley, Charles, 8th cavalry, on furlough.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

Major-Generals—

Boles, Thomas, 45th N. I., on furlough.
Fraser, Sir Hugh, K. C. B, 5th N. I., on furlough.
Scott, Sir Hopetown Stratford, K. C. B., 2d E. Regt., on furlough.
Sinclair, Sir John, Bart., Artillery.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS.

Colonels—

Burton, William Martin, Artillery, on furlough.
Cubbon, Mark, 15th N. I., Sole Com. for the Gov. of Mysore.
Cullen, William, Artillery, Res. Travancore.
Evans, Richard Lacy, C. B. 37th N. I. China.
Gibson, John Thomas, 24th N. I., Penang.
Home, Robert, C. B., N. I., Com. Masulipatam.
King, Thomas, 25th N. I., Com. Neilgherries.
Marrett, Thomas N. I., Com. Jaulnah.
Monteith, William, Mem. Mil. Board.
Morison, William, C. B., Artillery, on furlough.
Napier, Johnstone, 3d N. I., Com. Vellore.
Ogilvie, John, 26th N. I., furlough.
Riddell, Michael, 3d cav., Com. Trichinopoly.
Steuart, George Mackenzie, 52d N. I. Com. Northern Division.
Trewman, John Turner, 18th N. I., Com. Nagpore.
Wahab, James, C. B., N. I., Com. Hyderabad Sub. Force.

TO BE MAJORS.

Captains—

Bird, John Francis, 22d N. I., Vizianagram.
Briggs, James, 13th N. I., Samulcottah.
Cotton, William, 10th N. I., Vellore.
Fraser, Andrew, 45th N. I., Dep. Judge Ad.-Gen. N. Division.
Foord, Henry Stilles, Com. Ord. Masulipatam,
Gunning, John, 47th N. I., Staff Officer, Neilgherries.
Hammond, Peter, Com. Ord., Hydrabad.
Hands, Frederick Wright, 2d Eur. Regt. Bangalore.
Hewetson, Charles, 49th N. I., Kamptee.
Hyslop, Archibald Geddes, Com. Ord. Nagpore,
Hyslop, William, 3d cav., Sholapore.
Litchfield, William Edmund, 6th cavalry, Kamptee.
Lucas, Francis Blaney, 8th N. I., Vellore.
Mellor, James, 20th N. I., Asseerghur.
Pinson, Albert, 46th N. I., on furlough.
Sheriff, Æneas, Artillery, Secunderabad.
Underwood, George Augustus, Sup. Engineer, Fort St. George.
Wallace, John Charles, 8th cavalry, Trichinopoly.
White, Frederick Broadwood, 16th N. I., Kurnool.
Wyllie, James, 45th N. I. Quilon.
Yolland, Robert Sarrell, Horse Art., Bangalore, on furlough.

BOMBAY.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS.

Colonels.—

Barr, David, 21st N. I. Mil. Aud. Gen.
Fearon, Peter, 2d N. I. Com. Mhow.
Farquharson, Francis, 1st N. I., Com. Ahmednuggur.
Morgan, Thomas, 1st Eur., *Regt.*, Com. Candeish.
Pottinger, Sir Henry, Bart., 19th N. I., China
Roome, Frederick, 10th N. I., Com., Asseerghur.
Russell, Lechmere Coare. C. B., Art., on furlough.
Strover, Samuel Roger, Art., on furlough.

TO BE MAJORS.

Captains—

Benbow, Clifton, Asst. Mag., Ahmednuggur.
Browne, Walter John, 8th N. I., Brig.-Maj. Baroda.
Cooke, Richard May Mignan, 19th N. I., Bombay.
Down, James Somers. 1st N. I., Brig. Maj., Sukkur.
Fawcett, John, 2d Eur. Regt., Asst. Adjt. Gen. N. Div.
Gidley, Thomas, 11th N. I., Ahmedabad.
Jackson, William Henry, 12th N. I., Comt. Agent, Bhooj.
Johnson, Charles, 3d N. I., Ahmedabad.
Kennett, Edward William, 13th N. I., Surat.
Lyons, Humphry, 29th N. I., Dep. Paymaster, Upper Scinde.
More, George, 24th N. I., Poonah.
Ord, Richard, 24th N. I. Paymaster North Div.
Richards, Charles, 24 N. I., Pol. Agent, Kotah.
Rollings, William, 2d N. I., Sukkur.
Scott, James, 23d N. I., Sub Assist. Com. Gen. Up. Scinde.
Troward, A., 14th N. I. Com. Irregular Horse, Sawut Warree.

QUEEN'S TROOPS.—Officers whose regiments are in India, promoted in the brevet of Wednesday, Nov. 24:—

Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., to be Lieut.-General.

Sir W. Cotton, ditto.

George Burrell, C. B., 18th Foot; Thomas Brabazon Aylmert, half-pay, 9th Foot; Sir Edmund Keynton Williams K. C. B., of the 9th Foot; Thmas Wilson Brother ton, C. B., of the 16th Light Dragoons.

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omas Lightfoot, C. B., half-pay 55th Foot, to be MajorGenerals.
John Leslie, 4th Foot; John Shelton, 44th Foot; Marcus Beresford, d Foot; Robert Bartley, 49th Foot; Lovel Benjamin Lovell, 15th ight Dragoons, to be Colonels.
Arthur Hill Trevor, 95th Foot, to be Lieut.Colonel.
Henry Francis Strange, 26th Foot; Henry Churchill Tathwell, 95th oot; Basil Herne Burchell, 3d Foot; Gustavus Logie Christie, 3d oot; Lambert Brabazon Urmston, 31st Foot; Thomas Williams, 4th oot; John William Randolph, 94th Foot, to be Majors.
James Holmes Schoedde, 55th Foot; Thomas Reed, 62d Foot; Jo- eph Logan, 63d Foot; Thomas Mackrell, 44th Foot; William H. Den- ie, C. B., 13th Foot, to be Aides-de-Camp to her Majesty with the rank of Colonel.

By the above promotions Colonels Baumgardt and Valiant of Her Majesty's service have suffered a temporary supersession from the advancement of eight junior Colonels of the Bombay Army to the rank of Major General. This will of course be speedily rectified by the Commander in Chief in India granting the above named officers local commissions, as Major Generals, antedated to the period from which the Royal brevet takes effect.

We have curtailed our editorial matter in order to insert as many extracts as possible from the latest European papers. Amongst other interesting items we have republished the report of the trial of Mr. eamount Smith for issuing forged exchequer bills. e trial took place on the 4th December, and con- quently has not been noticed in any of the *London* *xtras*. Mr. Smith pleaded guilty, but addressed the ourt at considerable length in extenuation of his conduct. He was sentenced to be transported for life.

INFANTRY RETIRING FUND.

THE HONORABLE THE CHAIRMAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, AND COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE HONORABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Memorial of a Committee for the Establishment of an Infantry Retiring Fund.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialists being nominated by the Infantry Branch of the Army of this Presidency, a Committee for carrying their intentions in regard to a Retiring Fund into effect, most respectfully beg leave to submit the accompanying plan, * which, with such alterations and amendments in the Minutiae of its governing Rules as may appear necessary to your Memorialists, they confidently trust will meet the approval and ultimate sanction and support of your Honorable Court.

This plan was (under the sanction of His Excellency Sir Thomas McMahon) circulated to the Army by your Memorialists, and has been supported by a Majority of 361 to 68 of the Officers ow present in India, and were we so fortunate as to obtain he sanction of your Honorable Court to its adoption, we have ttle doubt but that even this large Majority would be marially increased, and that eventually there would not be one ssentient to a proposal which all must feel is so urgently calld for by the yearly increasing stagnation of promotion. A etiring Fund upon the principle now advocated by your Meorialists is in full and successful operation both in Bengal nd Madras, and the necessity for such an Institution at the hree Presidencies is too obvious to require remark. The period ow necessary to attain the superior grades is such, as maerially to impair the efficiency of your Honorable Court's rmy, and when it is considered that the promotion of Officers now in the Service has been aided by augmentation and other causes not likely again to occur, we may conclude that in future the superior Officers will be of a still more advanced age. That your Hon'ble Court are aware of the evils adverted to is evident from the tenor of your answer to the Government of Bombay dated the 29th of November 1838, and your anxiety for the welfare of your old Servants is fully evinced by the boon ranted to the Army in your letter under date the 25th of eptember 1837, No. 5. which although it increases the Reiring Pensions of Old and unfortunate Officers has not hitherto een found at all to accelerate Promotions; nor indeed does it appear to your Memorialists calculated to have that effect unless the periods of Service were much reduced; It will be apparent to your Honorable Court from the proposed plan herewith submitted that the Fund seeks no further countenance and support than that Divisional and other Paymasters may be directed to collect the Subscriptions and remit them through the usual channel to the Presidency, nor will it entail the least additional expence upon the State either for interest upon its Funds or pecuniary assistance from your Honorable Court.

The only burthen on the Honorable Court's Finance, that the Fund is calculated to effect, is, upon the Pension list, but this it is evident to your Memorialists your Honorable Court is prepared to meet from the liberality evinced in the letter above referred to in which it is stated "that the Honorable Court "sees no necessity for interfering with the arrangement which "the Junior Officers of a Regiment may make in individual "cases for adding to the comforts of a Senior Officer on his "retirement from the Service upon the Pension to which he "may be entitled." And again in another paragraph of the "same despatch it is stated, that the prohibitory Rules were "established "Chiefly upon financial grounds to prevent (as "observed by Lord Cornwallis when recommending other "Rules for the same object) an unreasonable load of Pensions. "This presumed necessity for the Rule has however not yet "been felt, &c. &c."

In conclusion your Memorialists feel fully assured that your Honorable Court, with your usual liberality and anxious regard for the welfare your Military Service will be pleased to grant the prayer of their Memorial by allowing Paymasters to collect and trassmit to the Presidency. contributions from Subscribers to the Fund, (as is the case in the Military Funds, of the three Presidencies, and a favor which has been liberally conceded, to the Madras Retiring Fund by the local Government) thereby ensuring its efficient establishment, and conferring the greatest boon upon all ranks.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed J. H. DUNSTERVILLE, *President in the name and one behalf of the Committee*

Bombay, 15th December, 1841.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

COLONEL TULLOCH'S FORCE, from which we have tters to the 18th ultimo, seems to be dragging its slow length along, to the great dissatisfaction of all the officers belonging to it, with the exception of the officer at its head. Colonel Wild is pushing them on from the rear ward – Capt. Mackeson is trying to pull them on from a head: but still Col. Tulloch inclines to the "easy stages," and will not hurry himself for any man.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 5.

"*Camp, Jani Sung, Punjab, Dec.* 16, 1841.—Our road this morning was for the most part, good, (and by the way, yesterday it was *excellent*, though the Qr. Mr. General's route, and the one in the Agra Guide, both led us to expect a very bad one.) This morning on the march, we fell in with a dark hurkaru from Peshawur. He was the bearer of three expresses from Mackeson, the Political Agent. Of these one was addressed to Colonel Tulloch.

It conveyed, I understand, the most urgent requests, not to say entreaties, that he would push on, as its writer had (or *thought* he had!) reason to apprehend that Moohamud Ukhbar Khan, the son of Dost Moohamud, was about to despatch one of the Ufreedi Chiefs with some hundreds of horse, to the several tribes in the vicinity of the Khybur, to whom (the *tribes*, not the Khyber) he would proffer such terms and address, such inflammatory propositions from the insurgents at Kabool, as would probably induce the "various and mutable" gentlemen of the highlands, to rise and oppose our march through the pass. A few days since thought that 1st question had been settled, and that the Khyberees were *known* to be up, not to be put down again until they had been "set at rest for ever." To me it *now* appears to be very questionable, whether, after all there will be anything for us to do in the pass, and Mackeson would seem to know little, or nothing, more than we do, of the intentions of the tribes that skirt its sides. It is highly improbable that they have remained till now in *ignorance* of our approach. The variety of rumours that come to hand, hot-and-hot, is almost endless. Last night we had it on authority, a little better than the best, that Mackeson had attempted (*why* Heaven only knows) to proceed to Jullalabad—that he had been stopped at Alee Musjeed, by those "ghastly bugbears" the Khyberees—that he had taken refuge in some mud edifice, into which somehow or other, they did not care to pursue him—and, finally, that he had paid them three thousand rupees, then and there, for a mushuq of water.

Mackeson himself writes somewhat like an alarmist who had supp'd full of Horrors.* He declares that some Sirdar (Goolab Singh I think it is) had just reached Peshawur, and there assumed, "by order," charge of the arsenal, with strict injunctions from Shere Singh, not to supply ammunition even to Avitabili, lest he should have in view its transmission to General Sale! Mackeson quotes this as an evidence, that inimical feelings are secretly entertained towards us by the Lahore Government—a fact which I suppose nobody has ever been disposed to doubt.

This same Goolab Singh has not been very civil to ourselves. He has removed a considerable number of boats from Uttuk (the point at which we shall cross the river of that name) under the pretext that he requires them at some point higher up the river, to make a bridge of boats for the passage of some Sikh regiments, that are now with him. And Colonel Sleinback mentioned in a letter received from him yesterday, by an officer in camp, that five thousand Sikhs who were named by Avitabili, to escort to Sale the ammunition which Liptrott went on with some days since, had positively refused to take charge of it, till orders for their so doing had been received from the Maharajah. Should this be true, *we* shall reach Peshawur before it will have started. Liptrott arrived there with his charge on the 13th. Dr. Jamieson's servants and followers have all been murdered, and a letter from him, in Hindostanee, been written from some spot, the name of which is illegible in his hieroglyphics, was enclosed (open) by Mackeson, to Tulloch, to-day, for transmission, after perusal, to Clerk. It states that *he* (the Dr.) had had a narrow escape with his life. He had fled from some tribes of religious fanatics into the fort of a Rajah—and he prays to Clerk to clear the road *out*, and "back again," for him.

Colonel Wild is now within 3 marches of us—he has named Loftie of the 30th as his Major of Brigade.

I suppose he has a fancy for getting his throat cut in some high political situation in Affghanistan. Chacun á son gout. But for my part, being but a moderate man myself, I'd as leave stay at Feerozpoor, had I his present appointment.—*Ibid.*

"*Camp Uzaroo, near Shumshabad*, Saturday *December* 18, 1841.—Of the 30 miles, that yesterday lay between us and the Indus, we have now accomplished twenty, and it is to be hoped that the residuary ten will be got over tomorrow sufficiently early to admit of the completion before sunset of our preparations for the passage of the river. This last, however, can scarcely be other than a tedious and difficult business, for Mister Goolab Singh (brother to Dhyan Singh and himself a reponsible officer of the Lahore Government) has withdrawn all the boats but *two* from the Uttuk, a piece of impertinence, (to speak more seriously a breach of those amicable relations on which Lord Auckland set so much value three years back) for which he ought to smart.

The road hence from that place is for the most part exceedingly good. The twenty miles were "done" in very good style—the men do not seem either sick or sorry after it, and the baggage from the rear has all come up—though it was past one before *we* reached the ground—four when *it* arrived.—*Ibid.*

MESSRS. BOYD & CO.—We regret to see it announced that the Assignees not being put into possession of property equal in value to half the debts of the late firm of Boyd and Co., the petition of the Partners has been dismissed, and another application will have to be made to the Insolvent Court, after they are in custody or have removed out of the Court's Jurisdiction.—Calcutta Courier, Jan. 6.

ANOTHER FAILURE.—We regret to have to add to the list of commercial failures in this city, the stoppage of the house of Macleod, Fagan and Co. We know nothing of the immediate causes of the disaster, but we may state, as a matter within our knowledge, that the Banks in this, as in the former cases, are fully covered by securities.—Englishman, Jan. 6.

Consequent on the departure for Europe of Brigadier Whish, on the Madagascar, col. Battine (Artillery) succeeds to the command of the Presidency Division, and Col. Show to the command of the Artillery. On the arrival of Major General Hampton, Col. Battine will, we believe, be appointed to the command of the Barrackpore station, and Col. Vincent, now in command, will succeed General Pollock at Agra.

The Head-Quarters of the 8th N. I. march tomorrow to join the wing at Midnapore. from which place the regiment will march to Cuttack to relieve the 6th Madras N. I., which is to proceed up to Calcutta to embark for the China Seas. On the same day, the 49th N. I., commence their march to the south-ward. One wing being destined for Dacca and the other for Midnapore.—Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 6.

MADRAS.

ERECTION OF A CHAPEL.—It will be seen from the acknowledgment of the Rev. M. Winslow, Secretary of the American Mission, in another column, that the appeal to public liberality a few months since for the erection of a Protestant Church or Chapel at Royapooram, has been responded to with that readiness which in all cases of benevolence ever marks the conduct of the Madras public. The amount subscribed, of Rupees 2,657 already justifies the commencement of the work, the estimate for the building being Rupees 3,200. Looking at the very liberal subscriptions which appear on the list, we would suggest, that some half dozen or dozen Subscribers be requested to form a Committee to advise with, in the carrying out of their truly excellent design.—Spectator, Jan. 8.

SINGAPORE.—Since our last issue, Singapore papers to the 16th December have been received; the Free Press of that date mentions arrivals from China to the 1st, but states that they bring no further intelligence, no later news of the expedition having been received at Macao. Many junks had been seized in compliance with the recent orders, and the authorities at Canton were proceeding with their defences, to which the British Officer in command offered no molestation The Clipper Ardaseer had suffered severely in a Typhoon; the Medusa, Iron Steamer, had been compelled to put back to Singapore for fuel. We learn from the Free Press that both the Post Office arrangements and the administration of justice at Hong Kong, as exhibited in a late case of salvage, are not on the most satisfactory footing.—Ibid.

PINANG.—Papers have been received to the 18th ultimo.—The Gazette announces the arrival of the Barque Helen from China on the 15th, having the Honorable the Governor on board. The Helen brought treasure from Singapore and sailed again for Bombay. The Gazette of the 4th mentions the arrival of the Clarissa from Madras, and the departure of the Eucles with a valuable cargo, for London. It also mentions that the Officers of the 24th Regiment Madras N. I. had entertained the Honorable Mr. Garling, resident Councillor and the Civil and Military authorities of the Island to dinner at the Mess House; the party consisted of about thirty gentlemen.—Ibid.

The barque Tweed came in yesterday morning from the Straits and China. She called at this port, simply to land three soldiers, two women, five children, and twelve native invalids from Penang; and will forthwith proceed to Bombay, touching at Porto Novo on her way.—Athenæum, Jan. 4.

CEYLON.

We are gratified to learn that J. J. Staples, Esq., is daily improving in his health and we hope he will soon be convalescent to preside in the new Court which is about to be *established* in Colombo. A better gentleman for which, either as regards legal experience or profounder search cannot be appointed.

It is said that Sir Anthony Oliphant, the Chief Justice, is about to proceed on the Central Circuit, accompanied by His Lordship's private Secretary, Mr. Advocate Selby: and that Mr. Justice Carr is about to leave Colombo for Jaffna on the Northern Circuit accompanied by Mr. Buller, the Queen's Advocate, and his Lordship's private Secretary.—Herald, Dec. 31.

BURMAH.

(*From the Maulmain Chronicle, Dec.* 15.)

No intelligence from Rangoon or other quarters of any 'consequence has reached us during the week. The king is said to have paid a few days' visit to Pegue and to contemplate a similar visit to Bassein, after which, it is said, he will return to his capital; but his plans and movements appear to be extremely capricious. At Martaban, every thing continues perfectly quiet and amiable. A few men are employed in carrying on the srockade and some in manufacturing gunpowder, but there is no appearance of any force assembling there.

— A sentry from the Barrack Guard of the 44 Regt. N. I. was shot last night on his post. The particulars as narrated by the man himself, as far as we have learnt, are as follows: About the middle of the night, seeing two men in his vicinity, he challenged them, when one fired a musket the ball from which hit him in the leg. He dropped and seeing the two men apparently coming towards him, he loaded and fired at them, when they ran off. He cannot say what description of men they were, but thinks, they were Burmese. The man's leg was shattered by the ball and immediate amputation became necessary. We trust that some clue will soon be discovered to this mysterious affair.

— The *City of London* arrived here from Madras on the 10th, bringing a portion of the 2d Regt. N. I. the remainder of the Regiment being to sail a few days after, in the several vessels taken up for their accommodation. We understood some time ago that this Regiment had been countermanded, but probably the order reached Madras too late to prevent the prevent the first detachment from quitting.

— A letter from Mergui says, 'We are perfectly quiet here and people appear to have forgotten that the king of Ava with his tens of thousands was so near to our frontiers.' The same quiet and freedom from alarm exists at Tavoy, and there as well as here, the people are now actively engaged in reaping and securing their crops which are said to be generally very luxuriant this season, as far as a great mortality among the castle has allowed of cultivation being carried on.

— We regret to announce the loss of the Barque *Coquette* off the Island of Kula-gyonk, on the night of the 6th inst. We have not heard any particulars as to how the accident happened, only that immediately after the man in the chains called out ten fathoms she struck and remained fast. The commander arrived in town on the 9th, when the H. C. Steamer *Proserpine* was directed to proceed to the spot and ascertain the nature of the accident. She returned on the 11th, reporting a total wreck, the vessel being dry nearly at low water and the tide having a clear run in and out of her on flood and ebb. She was from Calcutta, laden chiefly with wheat, we believe, for the Commissariat, which, of course, must be so far damaged as to be scarcely worth recovering from the vessel. No lives were lost, nor, indered, does there appear at any time to have been any danger, as the vessel seems to have quietly and easily taken the ground at about high water.

European Intelligence.

Officers who have entered the Army during the preceding Month, at the recommendation of the General Commanding in Chief.

Regiments to which appointed.	Names.	By purchase or without.	Price of Commission.	Date of Commission.
			£	1841
98th Foot	Adams, H. R.	Without		Nov 20
88th do	Allgood, R. J. *a*	By pur.	450	.. 16
88th do	Anderson, P. S. G.	Without		.. 19
41st do	Armstrong, A.	do		.. 20
42d do	Barnett, J. C.	By pur.	450	.. 16
60th do	Bellairs, C.	do	500	.. 16
95th do	Bridges, W.	do	450	.. 19
18th do	Brodrick, J. L.	Without		.. 21
10th do	Bull, M. V.	By pur.	450	.. 16
83rd do	Caralet, G. H. *b*	Without		.. 26
1st Dragoon Guards	Child, J. W. P. *b*	By pur	840	.. 16
21st Foot	Clemison, E.	do	500	.. 16
90th do	Davis, W.	do	450	.. 5
6th Dragoons	Dod, W	do	840	.. 26
41st Foot	Edwards, C. F	do	450	.. 16
74th do	Edwards, S. H. H.	Without		.. 23
14th do	FitzGerald, H.	By pur.	450	.. 16
46th do	FitzGerald, G. C.	do	450	.. 16
42d do	Grant, Hon. G. H. E	do	450	.. 5
27th do	Herring, F. C.	do	450	.. 16
95th do	Hicks, G	do	450	.. 16
73d do	Hoghton, C *b*	Without		.. 26
18th do	Humphreys, L. M. T.	do		.. 20
65th do	Hurford, J.	do		.. 19
20th do	Jackson, J. R.	By pur	450	.. 5
6th Dragoons	Leigh	do	810	.. 16
92nd Foot	McQueen, D. *c*	Without		.. 14
92nd do	Macdonald, A.	do		.. 16
92nd do	Mann, E. P.	do		.. 15
52nd do	Mason, H. J. *b*	do		.. 26
83d do	Nott, W. *d*	do		.. 19
40th do	O'Brien, W. C.	By pur.	450	.. 19
89th do	Oldfield, M. H. *b*	Without		.. 26
90th do	Onslow, H. P.	do		.. 19
47th do	Peacock, J.	By pur	450	.. 16
3d Light Dragoons	Penton, T	do	840	.. 16
41st Foot	Rawlins, T.	do	450	.. 17
98th do	Richmond, H. T.	Without		.. 21
83d do	Riley, W. F. *e*	By pur	450	.. 19
Cape Md. Rifles	Rorke, M. *f*	Without		.. 19
30th Foot	Rose, J.	By pur.	450	.. 16
23d do	Routh, J. J.	do	500	.. 16
98th do	Steele, A. F.	do	450	.. 18
41st do	Story, J. E	Without		.. 19
1st Life Guards	Sutton, R.	By pur	1260	.. 16
12th Lancers	Thellusson, S. A.	do	840	.. 26
41st Foot	Wallace, C. J. *g*	Without		.. 5
Ceylon Regt.	Wedge, W.	By pur.	500	.. 19
85th Foot	Williamson, W.	do	450	.. 16
41st do	Young, W. *g*	Without		.. 19

b Appointed from Royal Military College.
a Removed to 98th Foot, 20th November. *c* Late Serjeant-Major.
d Late Color Serjeant (appointed Adjutant).
e Removed to 52d Light Infantry, 20th November.
f Late Serjeant Major.
g Late Color Serjeant and Serjeant Major to Provisional Battalion.

List of Assistant Surgeons who have entered the Army during the preceding month.

Names.	Whether Regimental or Staff Appointment.	Date of Appointment.
		1841
Blake, E. H. (M. D.)	98th Regt.	Nov. 16
Kennedy, D. (M. D.)	Staff.	.. 5

PROMOTIONS DURING THE PRECEDING MONTH

Alphabetical List of Officers who have obtained Promotion during the preceding Month, specifying whether such Promotion took place by Purchase or without, and the cause of its origin.

Armstrong, Second Lieutenant T. S., 60th regiment to be First Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 200*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Major FitzGerald, and the consequent promotion of captain Crombie and lieutenant Everard. Commission dated November 16.

Armstrong, Ensign D. E., 57th regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to lieutenant Ross, removed to the 42nd Highlanders. Commission dated November 19.

Barnwell, Brevet Major C., 9th Foot, to be Major without purchase, Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of colonel Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B, to the rank of Major General, and the consequent promotion of Major Taylor. Commission dated November 23.

Barry, Cornet R. H. S. 12th Royal Lancers, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 350*l*., in succession to lieutenant Wood, who retired. Commission dated November 26.

Bicknell, Ensign P. B., 46th regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of captain G. H. L. Wharton, and the consequent promotion of lieutenant Peacock. Commission dated November 16.

Blackburn, Lieutenant J., 85th regiment, to be Captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100*l*., in succession to captain Hamilton, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Bourne, Second Lieutenant J., Ceylon Regiment, to be Lieutenant in the 17th Foot, paying the regulated difference of 200*l*., in succession to lieutenant S. B. W. Wynyard, cashiered by sentence of General Court Martial. Commission dated November 19.

Brown, lieutenant B. H. 83rd regiment, to be Captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100*l*., in succession to captain Rayson, who retired, Commission dated November 19.

Bull, Ensign J. J., 16th Foot, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*., in succession to lieutenant R. L. Thomas, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Carey, Ensign R., 40th regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*., in succession to lieutenant Russell, who retired. Commission dated November 19.

Clarke, Ensign R. N., 47th regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Colonel Elrington to the rank of Major General, and the consequent promotion of Major Dundas, captain Gordon, and lieutenant Wise. Commission dated November 23.

Coates, Ensign C. A., 74th regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the decease of colonel Mein, and consequent promotion of Major Crabbe, Brevet Major Harold, and lieutenant Fraser. Commission dated November 6.

[illegible]n, Ensign W. F., 18th regiment, to be Lieutenant, [illegible]rchase, in succession to lieutenant Graves, appoint[illegible]nt. Commission dated June 20, 1841; gazetted No[illegible]9.

Cooper, Ensign J. R., 58th regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of captain R. Hutton, the retirement of his successor, Brevet lieutenant colonel L. J. Westropp, and the consequent promotion ot lieutenant Nugent. Commission dated November 16.

Crabbe, Major E. J. 74th regiment, to be lieutenant colonel, without purchase, in succession to colonel Mein, deceased. Commission dated November 6.

Craigie, Ensign R. C., 95th regiment, to be Lieutenant in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*., in succession to lieutenant Brooke, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Crombie, captain T., 60th regiment, to be Major, paying the regulated difference of 1,400*l*., in succession to Major FitzGerald, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Coming, Ensign R, O., 52nd regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to lieutenant deWinton, deceased. Commission dated September 3, 1841; gazetted November 19.

Dalzell, Ensign W., 92nd regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to lieutenant Gordon, deceased. Commmission dated August 28, 1841; gazetted November 16.

Deere, lieutenant J. E., 41st regiment, to be captain, without purchase, in succession to captain Richard Price, deceased. Commission dated October 24; gazetted November 5.

Deere, lieutenant J. E., 41st regiment, to be captain, without purchase, in succession to captain Bedingfield, deceased. Commission dated August 8, 1841; gazetted November 19.

Dillon, Brevet Major F. W., 18th regiment, to be Major, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Colonel Burrell to the rank of Major General, and the consequent promotion of Major N. R. Tomlinson. Commission dated November 23.

Donovan, lieutenant T., Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Captain, without purchase, in succession to Brevet Major Pierce Lowen, retired upon full pay. Commission dated November 19.

Downman, Ensign J. T., 83rd regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of captain Rayson, and consequent promotion of lieutenant Brown. Commission dated November 19.

Drummond, captain and lieutenant colonel B, Scot's Fusilier Guards, to be Major and Colonel, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of colonel Aitchison to the rank of Major General, and the consequent promotion of colonel and Major Scott. Commission dated November 23.

Dundas, Major P., 47th regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, in succession to colonel Elrington, promoted to the rank of Major General. Commission dated November 23.

Edmonds, lieutenant R. J. 9th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Major Sir E. K. Williams, K.C. B., to the rank of Major General, and the consequent promotion of Major A. B. Taylor, and Brevet Major Barnwell. Commission dated November 23.

Evatt, Ensign H. A., 90th regiment, to be lieutenant without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the decease of Brevet Major Horace Suckling, and the consequent promotion of lieutenant Tulloch. Commission dated August 22, 1841; gazetted November 19.

Everard, lieutenant W., 60th regiment, to be Captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Major FitzGerald, and consequent promotion of captain Crombie. Commission dated November 16.

Farrer, Cornet and Sub lieutenant J., 1st Life Guards, to be lieutenant paying the regulated difference of 525*l*, in succession to lieutenant Hon. O. Duncombe, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Fawkes, captain R, 27th regiment, to be Major, paying the regulated difference of 1,400 *l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of lieutenant colonel McPherson, and consequent promotion of major Johnstone. Commission dated November 16.

Fleeming, Cornet J. E., 6th Dragoons, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 350*l*., in succession to lieutenant M. Archdall, promoted to an unattached company. Commission dated November 26.

Fleming, Cornet A. C. C., 1st Dragoon Guards, to be lieutenant in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, in succession to lieutenant R. T. Brandling, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Fraser, lieutenant, D., 74th regiment, to be captain, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the decease of colonel Mein, and consequent promotion of major Crabbe, and Brevet major Harold, Commission dated November 6.

Gordon, captain John, 47th regiment, to be major, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of colonel Elrington to the rank of Major General, and consequent promotion of major P. Dundas. Commission dated November 23.

Gray, Ensign A. W., 44th regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to lieutenant Shelton, removed to the 98th Foot. Commission dated November 19.

Harold, Brevet major J. C., 74th regiment, to be major, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the decease of colonel Mein, and consequent promotion of major Crabbe. Commission dated November 6.

Hay, Ensign T. R. D., 42nd regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of captain Lord Cecil Gordon, and consequent promotion of Lieutenant the Hon. R. Rollo. Commission dated November 5.

Hewitt, Ensign J. H., 18th regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Haly, deceased. Commission dated May 13, 1841; gazetted November 19.

Holmes, Ensign T. E., 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of captain G. A. Wilson, and consequent promotion of lieutenant Leventhorpe. Commission dated November 16.

Hussey, Ensign P. F., 98th regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*., in succession to lieutenant W. H. Rogers, who retired. Commission dated November 18.

Irton, Major R. Rifle Brigade, to be lieutenant colonel, without purchase, in succession to colonel George Brown, promoted to the rank of Major General. Commission dated November 23.

Johnstone, Major M. C., 27th regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, paying the regulated difference of 1,300*l*., in succession to lieutenant colonel McPherson, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Johnstone, Ensign G. G. H., 92nd regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Commission dated November 16.

Jones, Ensign G. H. M., 29th regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*., in succession to lieutenant Gerard, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Jones, Ensign W. F. F, 52nd regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the cancelling of Ensign Cuming's promotion on the 26th ult., in consequence of the previous decease of lieutenant De Winton. Commission dated October 26, gazetted November 19.

Jones, Ensign D., 73rd regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, in the 60th Rifles, in succession to Lieutenant W. S. O'Grady, deceased. Commission dated November 26.

Kelsall, Lieutenant J., 83rd regiment, to be captain, without purchase, in succession to captain Colquhoun, deceased. Commission dated October 4; gazetted November 19.

Kinloch, Lieutenant T., 42nd regiment, to be captain paying the regulated difference of 1,100*l*., in succession to captain R. W. Ramsay, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Leventhorpe, Lieutenant C., 14th Foot, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100*l*, in succession to captain G. A. Wilson, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Lowen, Ensign W., Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement to full pay of Brevet Major P. Lowen, and the consequent promotion of Lieutenant and Adjutant Donovan. Commission dated November 19.

Lyster, Ensign S., 94th regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant F. W. Bowles, deceased. Commission dated August 18, 1841; gazetted Nov. 19.

McCaskill, Ensign C. D., 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of colonel Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B., to the rank of Major General and the consequent promotion of Major A. B. Taylor, Brevet Major Barnwell, and Lieutenant Edmonds. Commission dated November 23.

McQueen, Serjeant Major D., 92nd regiment, to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Ensign Davies deceased. Commission dated November 14.

Madden, Ensign J., 41st regiment, to be Lieutenant paying the regulated difference of 250*l*., in succession to Lieutenant Brown, who retired. Commission dated November 17.

Mansergh, Ensign R. J. S., 19th regiment, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the appointment of lieutenant Walshe to the paymastership of the 2nd Foot, and the retirement of his successor, lieutenant Mcclintosh. Commission, dated November 16.

Marston, Ensign H. F., 41st regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the decease of captain Bedingfield, and the consequent promotion of lieutenant Deere. Commission dated August 8, 1841; gazetted November 19.

Maunsell, Ensign W. W., 85th regiment, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of captain Hamilton, and consequent promotion of lieutenent Blackburn. Commission dated November 16.

Maxwell, Ensign E. H., 85th regiment, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of captain O'Malley, and the consequent promotion of lieutenant Walker. Commission dated November 16.

May, lieutenant W., 41st regiment, to be captain, paying the regulated difference 1,100*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half-pay of Brevet Major Hook, and the retirement of his successor Brevet Major R. B. Wolseley. Commission dated November 16.

Mayo, Ensign J. P., 18th regiment, to be lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the cancelling of the promotion by purchase, on the 14th July last of lieutenant Cockburn, in consequence of the previous decease of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wilson, and the appointment of lieutenant Graves, to the Regimental Adjutancy. Commission dated November 21.

Nott, Colour Serjeant W., 83rd regiment, to be Ensign and Adjutant, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Adjutant Brown to a company, in succession to captain Rayson, who retired. Commission dated November 19.

Nugent, lieutenant C. L., 58th regiment, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of captain R. Hutton, and the retirement of his successor, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel L. J. Westropp. Commission dated November 16.

Patterson, Ensign C. D., 89th regiment, to be Lieutenant without purchase, in succession to lieutenant J. R. Macdonald, deceased. Commission dated October 4; gazetted November 26.

Peacock, lieutenant W., 46th regiment, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100*l*., in succession to captain G. H. L. Wharton, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Rollo, Lieutenant the Honourable R., 42nd regiment, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100*l*., in succession to captain Lord Cecil Gordon, who retired. Commission dated November 5.

Rorke, Serjeant Major Michael, Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Ensign, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement to full pay of Brevet Major P. Lowen, and the consequent promotion of lieutenant Donovan and Ensign W. Lowen. Commission dated November 19.

Scott, Major and Colonel W. H., Scots' Fusiliers, to be Regimental Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, in succession to Colonel Aitchison, promoted to the rank of Major General. Commission dated November 23.

Sutton, Ensign C. W., 65th regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, in succession to lieutenant Westropp, deceased. Commission dated November 10.

Taylor, Major A. B, 9th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel, without purchase, in succession to colonel Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B., promoted to the rank of Major General. Commission dated November 23.

Tomlinson, Major N. R., 18th regiment, to be lieutenant colonel, without purchase, in succession to colonel Burrell, promoted to the rank of Major General. Commission dated November 23.

Torrens, Lieutenant F., 23rd regiment, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100*l*. in succession to captain Monin, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Touzel, Lieutenant T. P., 27th regiment, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of lieutenant colonel McPherson, and the consequent promotion of major Johnstone and captain Fawkes. Commission dated November 16.

Tuckey, Ensign C. T., 41st regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the exchange to half pay of Brevet major A. Hook, the retirement of his successor, Brevet major R. B. Wolseley, and the consequent promotion of lieutenant May. Commission dated November 16.

Tulloch, Lieutenant J. D. G., 90th regiment, to be captain without purchase, in succession to Brevet major Horace Suckling, deceased. Commission dated August 22, 1841; gazetted November 19,

Tunnard, Ensign B.; 27th regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of lieutenant colonel McPherson, and the consequent promotion of Major Johnstone, captain Fawkes, and lieutenant Touzel. Commission dated November 16.

Turner, lieutenant and captain F. H., Scots' Fusilier Guards, to be captain and lieutenant colonel, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of colonel Aitchison to the rank of Major General, and the consequent promotion of major and colonel Scott and captain and lieutenant colonel Drummond. Commission dated November 23.

Vaughan, Lieutenant E. J., 41st regiment, to be captain, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the cancelling of captain Deere's promotion on the 24th October, owing to the previous decease of captain Bedingfield. Commission dated October 24; gazetted November 19.

Venour, Ensign W., 95th regiment, to be Lieutenant in the 18th Foot, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*., in succession to lieutenant Gwynne, who retired. Commission dated November 19.

Villiers, Second Lieutenant the Hon. F. J. R., 23rd regiment, to be First Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 200*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of captain Monins, and consequent promotion of lieutenant Torrens. Commission dated November 16.

Wade, Ensign T. E, 42nd regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 250*l*. Vacancy occasioned by the retirement of captain R. W. Ramsay, and consequent promotion of lieutenant Kinloch. Commission dated November 16. Removed in the same Gazette to 98th Foot.

Walker, lieutenant J. 88th regiment, to be captain, paying the regulated difference of 1,100*l*., in succession to captain O'Malley, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Warren, captain W., Rifle Brigade, to be Major, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of colonel George Brown to the rank of Major General, and consequent promotion of Major R. Irton. Commission dated November 23.

Webb, lieutenant T., 90th regiment, to be Captain, without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the cancelling of the promotion, on the 3rd of September last, of captain Tulloch, in consequence of the previous decease of Brevet Major Horace Suckling. Commission dated 3rd September, 1841; gazetted November 19.

Wise, lieutenant W., 47th regiment, to be captain without purchase. Vacancy occasioned by the promotion of colonel Erlington to the rank of Major General, and the consequent promotion of Major P. Dundas, and captain John Gordon. Commission dated November 23.

Wood, Cornet H., 3rd Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 350*l*., in succession to lieutenant John Wyld, who retired. Commission dated November 16.

Woodwright, Ensign C., 18th regiment, to be Lieutenant, paying the regulated difference of 350*l* Vacancy occasioned by the cancelling of the promotion, by purchase, of lieutenant Hewitt, in consequence of the previous decease of lieutenant Haly. Commission dated November 20.

Young, Colour Serjeant W., 41st regiment (Serjeant Major of the Provisional Battalion at Chatham), to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Ensign Logan, removed to the 57th Foot. Commission dated November 19.

UNATTCHED PROMOTIONS.

Archdall, Lieutenant M., from 6th Dragoons, to be captain, by purchase; dated November 26.

Brough, Major R. W., from 2nd Foot, to be lieutenant colonel, without purchase; dated November 26. (Exchanged the following day to the 2nd Foot, with colonel Sir T. Willshire, Bart., K. C. B.)

Wheatstone, Lieutenant J. B., from 53rd regiment, to be captain, without purchase; dated November 16.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

Blyth, Major S., 48th regiment, to be lieutenant colonel; dated May 26, 1841; gazetted November 19.

Westropp, captain L. J., 58th regiment, to be Major; dated July 19, 1821; gazetted November 16, 1841.

Westropp, Major L. J., 58th regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel; dated January 10, 1837; gazetted November 16, 1841.

Wolseley, captain R. B., 41st regiment, to be Major; dated June 28, 1838; gazetted November 16, 1841.

MEDICAL PROMOTIONS.

TO BE STAFF SURGEONS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Robertson, Assistant Surgeon P., from the staff Commission dated July 2, 1841, gazetted November 19.

Rumley, Assistant Surgeon G. (M. D.), from Ceylon Rifles. Commission dated July 2, 1841, gazetted November 19.

Sinclair, Assistant Surgeon J. H. (M. D.), from 55th regiment. Commission dated July 2, 1841; gazetted November 19.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. YESTERDAY.

THE FORGERY OF EXCHEQUER BILLS.

This being the day appointed for the trial of E. Smith, charged with forging a number of Exchequer Bills, the Court was crowded to excess at an early hour with respectable persons, who evidently took a great interest in the proceedings.

At ten o'clock the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Mr. Adolphus, and the other counsel for the prosecution, entered the Court, and Mr. Sergeant Wilde and Mr. Martin, the prisoner's counsel. At this time it was very generally reported that the prisoner intended to plead Guilty. Lord Mounteagle was on the bench. Mr. Baron Parke having taken his seat.

The prisoner was placed at the bar, and the indictment against him read by the Clerk of the Arraigns.

The prisoner said, "My Lord, *I plead Guilty*."

He was then ordered to be brought up for judgment, and spoke as follows:—

I pray your Lordship's indulgence, while I offer a few words to your consideration before you discharge the duty which my conduct has imposed upon you, that of passing sentence upon me. The crime I have committed is great. I do not attempt to excuse or to extenuate it, but it will not be forgotten that I have submitted myself to meet, and exclusively to bear all the consequences of that crime, and have not sought to screen myself by the addition of duplicity or meanness. Pecuniary difficulty, arising from misplaced confidence, and unconnected with discredit, and of very limited extent, not exceeding a few hundred pounds, although beyond my means to meet; first exposed me to the suggestions of those who tempted me to obtain a temporary relief by the fraudulent fabrications of Exchequer Bills, to be pledged for a short time, and then to be redeemed and cancelled for ever. I yielded to the temptation, but without obtaining the promised relief, and once committed I became in the power of the tempter, and my retreat has been prevented. Allured and beguiled by plausibility, power, and talent which I could not resist, I became entangled beyond escape, and while Exchequer bills were obtained from me to an enormous extent, I never derived benefit even to the small extent necessary to relieve me from my comparatively trifling embarrassments, and I am at this moment in debt for money actually borrowed from sources unconnected with Exchequer Bills to pay off my original incumbrances. A sordid or avaricious motive has never influenced me, and I have been sacrificed to the object of others. Whatever speculations may have been carried on by those who have used these Exchequer bills, no profit, or even account either of money raised, or speculations entered into,

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* The plan here referred to is that first Circulated to the army dated 12th March 1841, aad Signed by Colonels Dunsterville, Powell, Campbell &c.

* This is very much at variance with our estimate of C[illegible] Mackeson, as a political officer.—ED. HURK.

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or of the losses or gains which have resulted, have ever reached me, and never was intended to do so. Year after year bills have been wrung from me, under pretence of redeeming and cancelling those outstanding in order to prevent discovery, and afterwards, by the repeated misapplication of them, the necessity was created for more to accomplish the original purpose; and thus, the frightful issue which has taken place was occasioned. If those, yet unstained by guilt, could appreciate the horrors which attend a course of crime no sentence of the law would be necessary to warn and deter them from entering upon it. I am born of a family upon which disgrace never lighted till now; educated in principles of integrity and honour, I have lived respected, and I believe, esteemed, and I have enjoyed the confidence of many highly honourable persons. I am now, by my own confession, a guilty criminal, exposed and trembling at the bar of justice, and shrinking with agony from the gaze of my former friends. If any there are who are disposed to think my principles and education aggravate my crime let them forbear their censure till they have also estimated by how much they deepen my contrition and aggravate my punishment. I have lived for years in the certain anticipation of this dreadful hour, and knowing that it was certain to come, except, overborne by my own feelings, I should escape it by a still greater crime or by flight. Uncertain how soon the period of detection would occur—every day, and almost every hour, has awakened some alarm lest it should arrive, and that my character, station, and comfort, were destroyed for ever. I have had the means and strong temptation to use Exchequer Bills to raise sufficient money to enable me to fly, and thereby escape my present disgrace. But, however, the word honour may be supposed to be prostituted by my using it, I yet declare that I have been restrained from flying or raising money for such a purpose, because I knew that in my absence suspicion would arise that others had been either negligently or criminally instrumental in the commission of the fraud. During the long period of my distress, although I was overcome and induced to continue the commission of my offences to avoid meeting immediate disgrace, and forebore to make a full disclosure of my previous criminal conduct, I yet always resolved that whenever the time of discovery should come, that I would remain and instantly avow myself as the solely guilty official person, and make the best reparation in my power by preventing unnecessary alarm aad agitation to the public, and that I would bear with whatever pain and remorse the whole consequence of my guilt, and not permit the innocent and honourable persons in the office, whether high or low, to be exposed to unjust suspicion, however, guilty, therefore, I yet am voluntarily a prisoner, and destitute of means, having acted under the influence of feelings much more consonant with my general character than are the acts which have brought me to this bar. With ample opportunity to escape, and when suspicion had not alighted upon me, I unasked, made to the Solicitor of the Treasure, the most distinct confession that I was the sole official author of the mischief, and instantly submitted myself to the doom which now awaits me. The only use of that life now must be to enable me, by the fullest disclosure of every part of the transaction, to diminish the consequences of my crime as much as possible, and to offer the only atonement in my power, and dreadful as every one perceives my present situation to be, I can yet declare, that whatever may await me, the horror cannot equal what I have endured during the years of anticipation of the discovery of my guilt. My Lord, I await your Lordship's sentence in a spirit of respectful submission, and I repeat that I know my crime has been great, but I also feel assured that in the execution of your high functions, and in the judicial censure of my offences your Lordship will never be unmindful, that Mercy is the best attendant upon Justice, and that while the best of men need to cry aloud for Mercy at Heaven's Bar, it should not be forgotten in the administration of justice upon earth. Mr. Baron Parke at once pronounced sentence on the prisoner, and in doing so said, had the offence been committed a short time ago, his life would have been forfeited. It was his painful duty to pass sentence on the prisoner, and that the severest the law allowed, viz.—That he be Transported for Life. The prisoner appeared much affected.—The Bell's Weekly Messenger, Dec. 5.

NEWEST LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER, 1841.

[Extracted faom "The World of Fashion," Monthly Magazine, of the Courts of London and Paris.]

Pelerines.—These are being worn much larger than hitherto—in fact, rather more so than is graceful or consistent with elegance; they are made in every description of lace, black and white. Round pelerines *en vieux point* are now also the fashion, made in *hermine. Often, too, we see worn with the prettiest tourlettes, pelerines in black velvet, as large as that worn over mantles, lined in gros blue or violet, and fixed round* the neck by a *cordeliere*, attached to a a small square *collar, sometimes they are attached in front by Brandebourgs*; these pelerines are mostly worn over a satin dress, or the Pekin.

Caps.—Nothing can be younger or more elegant than the petits bords Victoria, and les turbans a jour; also the pretty caps a la Puritane, which is neither more or less than barbes of lace with coques of velvet, having a small pearl button in the centre of each coque, all this placed very flat had collant upon the ears. We must also mention the coffures rosiere; this is composed of a foundation of lace encircled with wreath of rose leaves, and caught at the side with an immense rose and nœud, forming a barbe of lace. We must also say a word in favour of the pretty little bonnet or sap Pompadour, which is composed of tulle bouilloune, having two roses on each side, the leaves of which are in velvet.

Hats.—The most fashionable material for hats this winter will be the velvet Ondule and velvet mosaique. Le chapeau Jean Bart, is a great favourite with some of our young elegantes. Most of the hats in velvet are ornamented with a long twisted feather, shaded and possee very much on one side; those in satin have a *lighter* kind of floating plume, trimmed round the *front d'une Angleterre*, and or namented at the side with small nœuds of satin ribbon attached upon the bonnets by pattes of red velvet, and trimmed inside with flowers or velvet of the same colour; these hats in rose-coloured satin are a little raised in their form, and generally have a viollette of lace. A small chapeau in rose velvet, covered with blonde, and decorated on one side with an immense drooping marabout.

Bonnets.—Capotes are still all the rage; they are mostly in shaded velvets, with elegant bouquets of flowers in velvet, giving them a simple and charming effect. There are some however made in satin; these are mostly trimmed with ruches of blonde round the interior of the brim, and which is considered very becoming to the face. Hats in velvet are generally trimmed the outside with feathers, often with but one, very long, and curled is a spiral form, or flat, the tips shaded in another colour. The shape of the bonnet is mostly low on the cheek, but turning back a little towards the nape of the neck givens it a graceful appearence others, which are very much are ornamented with viollettes of back lace, caught on side with bonquets of roses or anemeonie in velvet. The most fashionable feathers for the velvet capotes are a mixture of marabouts and the weeping willow; these are mostly shaded. Shaded marabouts are still very fashionable for velvet capotes.

Evening Dresses.—For evening costume we may cite the following at the style most worn—namely, a rope of taffetas gris glate, worn over an under petticoat of taffetas rose, the upper jupe being caught up on one side by a need in the form called Pompadour. Eelvet dresses are now being worn quite plain, excepting when they are trimmed with very rich lace: the most remarkable and those most worthy, atte ntion are in the fashionable colour rose de Bengale A dress of organdie rose, thee jupe trimmed with five bouillans, each of them devided by small rouleaux of velvet, a petit corset of black velvet, cut very low, trimmed round the waist and neck with a broad silk twisted tufted the waist and neck with a broad black silk twisted tufted fringe, giving it quite a Spanish effect. The sleeves short, formed by five bouillons, separated by rouleaux in the same style as at the botton of the skirt.

Cloaks.—A beautiful dress manteau has just been invented; it is all embroidered au crochet, in a mixture of silk and gold, giving it a most charming and oriental effect, and is mostly on a ground of black cachmere, or ponceau, or white. This manteau is much worn for the theatre or balls; also the capuchins, lined with plush and trimmed with swans-down, and those pretty little coquettish short cloaks in velvet, trimmed with ermine. The bournouss is still, and we have no doubt will continue a great favourite during the whole of the winter. We have seen one in cachmere gris, lined with a deep red satin; it was formed a double col, trimmed round with a net work of red cord; the under one was carre, and descended very low, the upper one was shorter and rounded in the front; these two were attached to a large plain piece, fitting tight to the shoulders, and forming a point in the front from the waist upwards, and fastened on the chest by brandebourgs, in the same colour as the network round the edge of the cloak. Another was in green velvet, double with white satin: gaged round into the form of the shoulders, and bordered with ermine.

Dresses.—A promenade dress of poult de soie; colour, tourterelle, trimmed with fringe en ablier; a tight corsage, the point rounded, and formed with three seams in front a cœur; these have a row of fringe down each of them, which forms a continuation to the trimming of the skirt; the tight sleeves are decorated with jockeys, trimmed en suite; a rich cordeliere is passed twice round the waist, forming a perfect band, and attached at distances with buttons, terminated by a large tassel. Also a carriage dress of green l'Orient satin, trimmed en tablier with black lace, and silk buttons placed at the edge of the lace; round the botton of the jupe was a volant of black lace, the corsage buillonee en point, trimmed handsomely with lace; the sleeves bouillonneess with jockeys, trimmed with three rows of lace.

Head Dresses.—We have seen one very becoming, being a double barbe in black lace, which half covers the head, the lace at the top forming a bandeau upon the forehead, the lace at the top forming a bandeau upon the forehead; a demi couronne of variegated roses, without leaves, placed very backward, and falling upon the neck, elevated a little, and attaching the lace on each side in the form of touffes, the two barbes falling backward a la Bernoise. A very simple and pretty head-dress for a young lady, is to have her hair arranged very backward, and low behind; on one side a Boule d' Hortensia with its leaves: the hair in the front arranged in wavy, careless bands, terminated *with long thick curls*, falling over the neck. For the theatre we cannot speak too highly of a head dress *composed of crimson velvet, made like a cap, but turning up at the ears in the form of a scroll, edged with pearls; a rouleau of velvet and pears passes over the* top, reaching from the point of one scroll to the other; the hair is worn in low bands.

Flowers.—Roses are no longer worn, and nothing is seen but the eglantine, the hawthorn of the woods, the camelia of the garden, the heather broom, which comes at each season to ornament our modest prairies, and the aloes, which require a hundred years to bring its rare beauties to perfection. Some of these have gold stems, with the leaves in velvet; a diamond sparkles in the front of the corolle, and a pearl placed here and there on the borders of the flowers, gives it the effect of a drop of dew distilled from the morning air.

Fichus Catalans.—This is a pretty little phantas in velvet or silk, to twist round the neck instead of a ribbon,

Slippers.—The most fashionable slippers for ladies are now made of guipure, lined with white satin.

Fashionable Colours.—The most favourite colours for this month are myrtle green, grenat, gris, bois, blue marine, and blue Louise.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London, 4th December 1841.

Last month has been accompanied by unprecedented flatness in almost every branch of business, and the value of goods generally has been depreciated with hardly any exception. In the manufacturing districts, the cheerful hopes raised in the beginning of the month by the accounts from America and the improved aspects of affairs in China have not been realized. A few failures, and the unfounded report of more and larger ones, created distrust, money became scarce and dear, and prices of produce declined. We cannot look for any decided improvement during this month, when fresh engagements are generally avoided as much as possible; but we think there are fair hopes for a steady and gradual amelioration in business after the turn of the year. With regard to

Cotton. The Liverpool market has been much depressed, particularly for the first three weeks of last month, in low American and E. I. descriptions, and prices of these sorts receded nearly ⅛d. The imports of E. I. to that market have been, since 1st January 124,547 B against 103,970 B. last year. The sales, 126,340 B. against 80,780 B., the increase in the latter being chiefly for home consumption. In fact, both in Liverpool and here, the eagerness of importers to realize Surat Cotton, bore rather the appearance of a race to see who could sell the lowest, than a due consideration of the relative value, and *prices of this sort are now only 3d at 4⅛d against 3¾d a 5d at the* corresponding period of last year, while fair American are quoted 5⅞ against 5⅜d in 1840. The total stocks in Liverpool, are 446,320 B. against 438,750 B. of E. I. 56,480 B. against 47,120 B. last year.

Here, a similar decline has been submitted to, as the arrivals were hurried forward for sale immediately after landing. The total sales during November sum up to nearly 12,000 Bales, chiefly Surats. Our present stock of E. I. is 55,800 B against 49,600 B. We quote Surats, ordinary to middling to 3d a 3½d; good middling to fair 3⅜d a 3½d; good fair to good 4d a 4⅜d. Madras, Tinnivelly, middling, 4¼d; fair to good fair 4⅜d a 4⅝d; good and fine 4⅞d a 5d. Bengal, Jalone, 4d; Banda 4⅜d a 4½d.

Indigo. The increased estimates of the crop brought by the September accounts from Calcutta, checked the demand, both for export and home consumption, but owing to the small quantity offering, no actual decline upon the October rates can be quoted. If the next advices, daily looked for, should confirm the former estimate of nearly 140,000 Maunds, and if the holders decide upon following the system adopted in the last sale, of offering nearly (double the quantity which is likely to find buyers, we must look for a serious decline in the January sales, though the position of the article, with regard to stocks and consumption, compared with previous years, is rather encouraging than otherwise. The deliveries last month were, 1767 Chests for export, and 645 Chests for home consumption; together 2412 Chests against 1343 Chests and 791 Chests; together 2134 Chests in November last year. The present stock is 17,388 Chests, against 16,610 Chests.

Sugar. The sorts admissible for home consumption have been improving in value during the month, with the falling off in the supplies, though the stocks are still heavier than they were on the 1st December last year: of Bengal 88,135 Bags, against 29,421 Bags; of Mauritius 36,698 Bags, against 28,847 Bags. We quote Bengal, white 66s a 75s; yellow 55s a 65s 6d; dry brown 46s a 54s; low 37s a 45s 6d. Manilla have declined to 13s 6d a 16s 6d for brown, and 17s a 18s 6d for yellow and grey. Siam, white 17s 6d a 21s; brown and yellow 12s a 16s 6d. A public sale of 5400 Bags Cochin China, yesterday, went at full prices; a few small lots sound, 18s a 21s 6d for fine yellow to middling white; damaged and damp grey and low white 17s a 19s 6d; good brown and yellow at 14s 6d a 17s. Since the last eight or ten days, we have experienced a good demand for all brown and yellow kinds of foreign. East India Sugars at rather stiffer rates.

Coffee has shared the general dulness, and particularly the sorts imported via the Cape have given way in price, the stocks of these continuing heavy, being 214,665 B. against 194,000 B. last year. Good Java were sold during this week at 46s a 48s 6d. Pedang, good ordinary brown 33s a 34s 6d. Samarang, good ordinary greenish 36s. Of Ceylon, the stocks are 35,808 B., of Mocha 4502 Bales, against 37,233 B. and 4055 Bales in 1840. We quote the former, ordinary to good 64s ä 67s; superior 68s a 94s. Mocha, fine 136s a 135s; clean garbled 88s a 105s; ordinary and ungarbled 75s a 90s.

Rice. The improvement which showed itself in the beginning of the month, in consequence of the rise of our Wheat prices, has not been maintained, and the quotations have receded for Bengal, to 10s 6d a 13s for white, and 8s a 10s for ordinary cargo; Java 9s a 13s. The present stocks are 145,782 B. against 125,295 B.

Saltpetre. A further considerable reduction in our stock to 1090 Tons, against 3420 Tons in December last year, has taken place, but the anticipation of heavy arrivals has prevented any rise in prices. The fine descriptions, with low refractions, are scarce, and 200, held firmly at 29s. We quote 1 to 200 27s 6d ä 29s; 5 to 700 26s ä 27s 6d.

Drugs.—Gum Arabic. *During the last six weeks there* has been a pretty steady demand for all the cleaned descriptions, at previous rates, while we must quote a reduction of fully 3s to 5s per Cwt on the lower sorts, and more particularly on siftings, the late imports of which have been of so bad a quality as to be almost useless. On the 4th ultimo a public sale took place, in which about 250 Chests Gum Arabic were included, and of these a great portion sold at fair prices; for some Chests of Bastard Gum, however, pale and foul drop, and in part indissoluble, no purchaser could be found at any figure. Good bold siftings, of about half the size, are inquired for.

Gum Animi. A very excellent demand continues for this Gum, and at public sale on the 4th ultimo, the few Chests, which were then brought forward, were bought at from 10s to 18s advance on former quotations. The lower descriptions are most in request, and command proportionately higher prices. At the present moment our demand is fully equal to take off from two to three hundred Chests.

Gum Myrrh. The greatest portion of the Gum Myrrh offered the last public sale consisted of ordinary quality, which went off heavily, at 60s to 90s Of fine we have very little in the market. Clean, pure siftings, are worth £5 per Cwt.

Gum Olibanum. At public sale about 350 Chests were offered, all of which found buyers at full rates, and in some instances at 8s to 10s advance. Previous to the sale it was feared that so large a parcel, brought forward at the close of the year, would materially lower prices; but, contrary to expectation, there was much competition, particularly for the middling qualities; and the imports, expected per "Morley" and "Lady Feversham," will therefore arrive to a good market.

Gum Ammoniacum. The high prices paid for the good drop, some two or three years since, has caused a very large import, and price, excepting for the fine Gum, have suffered a corresponding decline. For quality partly in small clean drop, and partly run, or in block, the present value is about 70s a 80s; but for bold, fine, loose drop, a price of £9 was still paid. The lower descriptions went off heavily, at 20s a 30s per Cwt., and of these, the quantity offered at the last public sale principally consisted, some selling as low as 5s per Cwt.

Gum Benjamin. Of Sumatra there is nothing yet in the market, but we have had two or three parcels of Siam brought to the hammer, consisting of drop, part slightly run in block, the price of which has ranged from £12 à £15, according to quality, thus establishing a decline of £5 à £7 per Cwt. If clean white drop can be laid down here at £10, all charges included, we think, a shipment would pay, but a higher price should not be given at present.

Gum Assafœtida. For two-thirds of the parcel, exposed of the last public sale, not a single bid was made by the Druggists, on account of the low quality of the Gum, and the competition consequently rested with the shippers alone, who paid from 25s a 32s a per Cwt. Were real fine Gum here, it would command a high figure, the druggists being out of stock; but scarcely a chest of this description has been imported for the last four years; the best we have had in the market can only be classed as good middling.

Gum Gamboge. The few Chests lately brought to sale have been taken briskly, at former quotations; and as the stocks in second hands are fast decreasing, prices are likely to be supported.

Castor Oil. Upon the recent advance large quantities were thrown on the market, and prices receded to their former standard, at which, however, a considerable parcel was quitted, say about five to six hundred Cases, 6½d a 7d being had for prime, 6d for good, and 5½d fo good middling. Our market is now flat again.

Senna continues to be inquired for; but we have little or none offering in the market, and we hardly can look to fresh supplies to any extent, considering the heavy losses which have attended the last shipments.

Rhubarb has again advanced 3d per lb.; as the stock, however, is held by the dealers, prices cannot be relied on, and were an importation to take place, they would probably recede 1s per lb. at once.

Camphor. A parcel of 36 Chests was sold a few days ago at £14; 10s a £15 · 5s, and at these prices there are buyers; while in some hands the article is held for an advance.

Spices.—Pepper has declined ¼d in value during the past month; and of the large parcels, offered at public sale, but a small portion found buyers, notwithstanding a strong desire shown by importers to meet the market. Good Sumatra has been sold at 3d à 3⅛d. Of white, several parcels were brought forward, and partly disposed of at 5⅝d for good ordinary greyish, and 6d for low middling.

Ginger. Our stock of East India still continuing large, deters buyers from purchasing, except to satisfy immediate wants. 250 Bags Bengal, put up at public auction, were bought in at 12s 6d for good quality.

Cardamoms are very heavy of sale, and a parcel offered last week at auction was chiefly bought in at 1s 10d a 2s 2d. The former figure shippers seem to be inclined to give for good; but, as holders ask that price for mouldy, no business is done. As to future shipments of the article, we would not recommend them, unless they can be laid down here at 1s 8d inclusive of all charges.

Cassia Lignea. In consequence of an arrival of 3000 Chests, prices, last week, gave way 2s a 3s, but since then they have rallied again 1s a 2s, and at a public sale held a few days since about 1400 Chests were taken with great spirit.

Turmerick. The high prices lately paid for this article, have caused parcels of very inferior quality to be shipped to this country, and there is a difference now in the value of Bengal of about 14s. At public sale, 18th ultimo, a parcel of small sold as low as 16s a 17s, while fine bold bright color readily obtained 28s. Under these circumstance, great caution ought to be used in the selection of the root, and unless to be had at 10s, inclusive of all charges, we would not recommend shipments.

Mother-o'-Pearl Shells. We have a very dull marke just now, but notwithstanding if a parcel could be had at present rates, say 22s a 25s all round for A's, B's, C's, and D's, mixed, we would advise a purchase, as the article is now below its average price, and in our opinion safe.

Cola Shells. Prices have varied a good deal, according to the fancy of the purchaser. For first class Shells, a price of 50s a 60s, including freight and charges, might be given; but given; but, other descriptions, not more than 30s, and then the former should exclusively consist of large shells, and not mixed with bad colored, or thin coated,

Horns and Horn Tips. Our stock of Buffalo is decreasing very fast, and both Horns and Tips are in great request here as well as on the continent, at gradually improving prices; still we would not advise to pay a higher rate than 14s for Bombay, and 18s for Madras, both of good quality, charges included. Deer Horns. Prime Ceylon have gone as high as 34s; for good ordinary Bombay, however we cannot quote more than 26s a 27s.

Silk. Without any particular activity of demand during the past month, considerable sales have been effected in Silk generally; the deliveries, however; show that the extend of business arises rather from the anticipation of an improvement, than from any disposition on the part of the manufacturers to increase their production. Prices of all classes of Silk are without alteration.

State of the Warehouses, December 1.

	sold stock.	*unsold stock.*	*deliveries in Nov.*
Company's	10	—	—
Private do.	2943	2164	446
Do. China	940	949	249
Persian	—	688	75

Tea. Prices have continued declining during the past month, with a very heavy market. At the public sale, which took place on the 5th, 19th, 23d and 30th ultimo, about 23,800 Packages were sold out of about 41,100 Packages. The reduction is as follows: on Company's Congou 1d, on good common Congou, 1d, on blackish leaf and superior kinds of Congou 1¼d à 2d, on Twankays ½d a 1d, on Young Hyson 2d on Gunpowders 2d, and one fine Orange Pekoe 3d per lb. Yesterday, a public sale of 13.000 Packages took, of which only 5000 Packages were disposed of, the trade shewing decided unwillingness to buy, and former prices being barely maintained.

Metals. English Copper is firmly maintained at £95 a £96 for Tile, and £99 a £100 for Cake. Iron dull at £6 : 15s, Swedish £12 : 5s. Swedish Steel £18 : 15. Lead, English £20 : 5s. Spanish £20 : 2s 6d. Prices of Tin have receded to £73 for Banea, and £69 a £70 for Straights. Spelter has gradually risen in value to £37, and Quicksilver has advanced to 1s.

	E. I. Co.'s Bills 60 Days' sight.	*Private Bills 5 Months date.*	
Exchanges,—On Calcutta	1s 11d	1s 10¾d	per Co.'s Rs.
Bombay	1s 11½d	1s 10⅞d	,, ,,
Madras	1s 11¼d	1s 11d	,, ,,

Funds, British..300 Consols, 89⅝ a 89¾....for account ex-div. 88⅛ à 88¼ India Stock shut.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

NORTON'S RUDIMENTALS.

Of the progress of the English Governments of India, from the year 1773 *until the passing of the last Charter Act of* 1833.

The Act of 1773 was the first to establish a Governor General and Council over Bengal; who were also to exercise a controlling direction over the Governments of the other two Presidencies. The first members of this Government were named in the Act itself—and it was provided that the succeeding members to be appointed by the Company (during the next five years) should have the approbation of the King. It prescribed the course for conducting their proceedings, and laid down in general terms the extent of their political and legislative powers. If provides for the transmission to the King's government in England, copies of all their proceedings. It enabled the King to grant a new Charter for the Administration of justice; and prescribed a very ample extent of jurisdiction to be exercised by the new Court, the nature of the law to be administered, and the quality of the Judges, as professors of the English law, who were to preside in it. It further enacted many provisions for the personal conduct of the members of Government, and of other high functionaries, with a view to the repression of wrong and misgovernment.

Extensive and beneficial as this Act was, in first providing a systematic and detailed scheme for the Go*vernment of British India, and the administration of justice therein—it proved eminently defective* when brought into operation. It happened that the first members of this general government differed widely upon the policy to be pursued in public measures. The countries over which they ruled were not only in an unsettled state; but, as no regular method of government had been constituted in them, and no settled laws prevailed, it was not easy to say what was legal and according to order, and what was otherwise—what was unjust and oppressive, and what was consistent with the general welfare of the people. This naturally gave rise to disputes as to the legality, as well as pro[illegible] of the acts of Government—and such disputes w[illegible]gravated by others which put in question the mode of conducting the authority and proceedings of the Government, and the relative powers of the Governor and of the different members. The Act, which had not been prepared in anticipation of the rigorous scrutiny of such disputants, nor, indeed, with any mature investigation of the condition of the country, could little afford a solution to such difficulties as those. A still greater embarrassment, however, arose to all regular and effective government under this Act, from the misconceptions which prevailed as to the extent of jurisdiction with which the Court (now first designated the Supreme Court of Judicature) was invested—and, as the King's Judges were entirely independent of the local Government, a collision between those two authorities on such a subject necessarily produced confusion throughout all its affairs.

Into the distraction of those times, both in the administration of the government and of the law, it is not expedient in this discourse to enter. It is sufficient to say that they gave occasion to several remedial Statutes, under which the Government of British India was better regulated, and the causes for dissensions gradually removed. In the year 1781, two Acts passed renewing for ten years, and three year's subsequent notice, all the chartered rights and privileges heretofore granted to the Company—regulating the mode of appointing the Governor General and his Counsellors—defining more specifically their powers and responsibilities, and exempting their official acts from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—increasing their powers of legislation, with a view to the better administration of justice in the Provincial Courts, free from all interference of the Supreme Court—and regulating and limiting the judicial authority and mode of proceeding by the latter Court. In the year 1784, the Statute was enacted which first established the Board of Control: and by the same Statute various further important provisions were made for regulating the course of government in India. The supreme Government, as well as the subordinate Governments were; each, to consist of a President and three Counsellors; of whom the President of Bengal was denominated as before, the Governor General, and the other Presidents Governors. One Commander-in chief of all the forces in India was to be appointed, and a subordinate Commander-in-chief of the forces of each of the minor Presidencies—and these Commanders-in chief (when appointed to be members in Council also) were to rank next to the Governor General and Governors, respectively; but were never, unless specially so appointed, to succeed to the actual government as Governor General or Governor. Other provisions of this Statute it will be unnecessary to notice here, as they were either re-enacted, or modified, or repealed by subsequent Acts to which I shall have occasion to advert.

In the year 1793, the time had nearly arrived when (upon a three year's notice previously given) the chartered powers, rights, and privileges of the Company, which, in the year 1781, had been renewed for ten years and three year's notice, would expire. It was then resolved by the British legislature to renew all these rights, and delegate the Government of India to the Company for the period of twenty years. Upon this occasion the first of those comprehensive acts passed, which from the extended duration of the grant, and the specific detail of the provisions for the constitution of the Company itself, and for the scheme of their Government in India, came to be denominated the Charter Acts for India. This Act of 1793 is formed upon a review of all the royal Charters and Statutes which had passed from time to time—and, adopting or modifying almost the whole of them, it embodied within itself such an exposition of all the Company's rights, powers, and privileges, and of the system upon which the local Governments were to be conducted, as left but little to be searched out by reference to the older enactments.

Under this first Charter act, which rather consolidated and amended the many previous Statutes for the Government of India, than introduced any essential change in its plan, the country continued to be governed until the year 1813, when it was made to expire. In the mean while, however, other Statutes passed directed to some further improvements in its administration, without altering its general scheme. In particular, the mode of administering justice was further regulated, and the constitution and judicial powers of the Courts of Justice at Madras and Bombay were enlarged; and the former was in 1799, made a Supreme Court with similar jurisdiction to that of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. The legislative powers, also, which had previously been confined to the Supreme Government, were extended to the subordinate Governments of the minor Presidencies. But, in 1813, the second great Charter act passed granting all existing rights, powers, and privileges to the Company for a further term of twenty years; and occasion was again taken to modify the course of government in some respects, though without introducing any very essential alterations. From that period, until the passing of the last Charter act of 1833, which has delegated the administration of India to the company for another term of twenty years, the political powers of the local Governments were exercised with scarce any variation whatever, according to the rules prescribed in the two charteracts of 1793 and 1813, and in those other less comprehensive Statutes whose provisions were not modified, or repealed by, or incorporated in these two more general Acts.

This last charter act of 1833 has introduced several very important modifications in the scheme and course of the Governments in India—at the same time it has left the general plan of Government, as regulated by the two former Charter acts and several other Statutes, and also a great number of the specific provisions of all those Statutes, in full operation. The plan and course of the Indian Governments has, therefore, to be extracted from an investigation and exposition of all the existing provisions enacted by these various laws. It would certainly be very desirable that all the details of this scheme of local Government should be consolidated into one well arranged Statute. The mind necessarily becomes confused by a reference to so large a mass of various laws, proposed at distant periods, under every change of political affairs, by various minded persons, and often under the influence of peculiar and temporary circumstances. So many enactments for the self same objects, and often for the purpose of mere modifications, but occasionally interspersing new and important provisions, has given rise to numerous repetitions—and, what is worse, to many variations in the language of clauses where no difference of meaning is to be surmised. It would be a tedious, and probably an unprofitable, task to conduct the Native reader through an examination of the purport and tendency of these numerous Statutes, with a view to trace historically the various new provisions, and subsequent alterations from time to time made. The chief and most comprehensive of them have already been noticed for the more accurate guidance of the learned student who may have occasion to refer to them. The general reader will perhaps be satisfied by a summary and systematic account of the scheme and quality of the local Governments of India, as derived from a review of the whole mass of the laws upon which those governments are founded.

SECTION IV.

Of the manner in which the Governments of India are constituted, and of what members these Governments are composed.

It may be convenient for the purposes of this further inquiry to shew: First, in what manner the Governments of India are constituted, and of what members composed; Secondly, by what course, and according to what method they exercise their functions; and Thirdly, with what powers these Governments are respectively invested.

First. Of these governments, that of Bengal is termed Supreme. It governs the Presidency of Bengal, and exercises a controlling and directory authority over the other Presidencies of India, which are now three: namely, Madras (or Fort St. George), Bombay, and Agra, a Presidency first constituted by the last Charter act of 1833. We will first consider the constitution of the Supreme Government.

The Supreme Government consists of a Governor General and four ordinary Members of the Supreme Council, besides the Commander in chief of all the Company's forces in India, in case the Court of Directors shall think fit to appoint him a Member; and who [illegible]eupon becomes an extraordinary Member of the Supreme Council. As this body (except in one particular instance to ber hereafter noticed) acts in union and by a majority, this Supreme Government is termed that of "The Governo General" of India in Council."

The appointment of all the members of this Government *is* in the Court of Directors. But the appointment of the Governor General is subject to the approbation of the Crown, transmitted through the President of the Board of Control. The effect of this provision is that the high functionary appointed to this important post—the most distinguished of any throughout the colonial dominions of England—is always selected from those elevated and enlightened individuals who at once enjoy the gracious favor of the Monarch, the confidence of the executive Government of England, and a well founded reputation for superior political talents in the estimation of the Court of Directors.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India, when appointed to be an extraordinary Member of the Supreme Council, ranks next to the Governor General. His appointment as Commander-in-Chief, like that of the Governor General, depends on the approval of the Crown; for the vast authority entrusted to this officer of the command and Government of an army composed of no less than two hundred thousand soldiers, is of too important and confidential a nature to be reposed in the absolute choice of any body of subjects whatever, independently of the Crown. But his post of an extraordinary Member of the Supreme Council does not require the same confirmation. The Commander-in Chief is precluded from ever being at the head of the government of the Presidency of Bengal, or from ever succeeding to any absolute vacancy of the Governor Generalship of India (unless expressly appointed to succeed provisionally in case of either of such vacancies)—but, in case of the temporary absence of the Governor General from Calcutta, the Governor General in Council may nominate him, or any other Member of the Supreme Council, to execute his functions of Governor General, during such his temporary absence for the purpose of visiting any part of India, under the designation of the President in Council.

Three of the four ordinary Members of the Supreme Council are appointed by the Court of Directors out of the Civil or Military servants of the Comp[illegible]y, of ten years' standing in their service at least; an[illegible]heir appointment does not require the approbation of the Crown. But the fourth ordinary Member of the Supreme Council is appointed by the Court merely for the purpose of assisting at the Councils held for the purpose of passing Laws; and he cannot interfere or vote in any other business of Government. Accordingly, this Member is selected from among the eminent lawyers of England: and, with a view to the better securing that extent of professional ability (of which the Ministers of the Crown are better qualified, probably, to judge than the Court of Directors) this member's appointment must be confirmed by the approval of the Crown.

In case of any vacancy, by death, resignation, or otherwise, in either of the offices of Governor General or of any of the Members of his Council, the Court may appoint, Provisionally, any Member to succeed; so as such successor as Governor General, or fourth Member of his Council, has the previous approbation of the Crown. And, in case no such provisional appointee happens to be on the spot to succeed as Governor General upon any such vacancy, then the senior ordinary Member is to succeed and act until a regular appointment is made of a permanent successor. In case no such provisional appointee is on the spot to succeed to the office of an ordinary member, then the Governor General in Council may select from out of the civil or military servants any person of ten years' standing to succeed and act until a regular appointment is made by the Court. A vacancy in either of these appointments may occur, not only by death, or a formal resignation, but also by a voluntary departure of either of these functionaries with a view to return to England, or by their being recalled by the Crown, or by the Court of Directors.

A temporary vacancy of the Office, as well of Governor General as of the Governor of the Presidency may likewise arise by the Governor General himself, suspending his own functions. For it is provided, that the Governor General in Council can, at any time when he thinks it expedient, appoint any one of the ordinary Members of Council to be Deputy Governor of the Presidency of Bengal; and, on any occasion of his absence from the seat of Government to visit any part of India, he is at liberty, by a law or regulation to be expressly passed for that purpose, to appoint any one of the Members of his Council to act as Governor General of India during such his absence, under the name of President in Council. But such President in Council cannot pass any laws, without the assent in writing of the Governor General himself to each such law.

Such is the constitution and composition of the Supreme Government of India, under all the emergencies which can arise. Let us now look to the constitution of the subordinate Governments of the several other Presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Agra.

The constitution of these several Governments is the same in all. They each consist of a Governor and three Councillors only; and are styled "The Governor in Council of Fort St. George," "Bombay," and "Agra," respectively. But the Court of Directors is authorized to reduce the number of Councillors, or to suspend the appointment of any Councillors whatever, at either of these Presidencies—an authority which has been exercised, as regards Agra—in which case the Governor of such Presidency acts alone, with all the powers of a tGovernor in Council.

When, however, the minor Government consists (as is the case at Madras and Bombay) of a Governor and three Councillors, the Commander-in-chief of the forces of the Presidency may be one of these Councillors. The others (or all of them, in case the Commander-in-chief is not appointed to be one) must be chosen from the civil servants only of the respective Presidencies, of twelve years' standing at least.

The Governor is appointed by the Court, subject to the approbation of the Crown: but the other three Councillors need not have such approval; although the Commander-in-chief, as such, must. When appointed to the Council he ranks next to the Governor; but he can in no case of vacancy succeed to the office of Governor, unless specially appointed provisionally so to succeed. Should the Commander-in-chief of all the forces in India happen to come into one of the minor Presidencies of India on duty, he supersedes and takes the place of the Commander-in-chief of the forces of that Presidency, in Council—if the latter happens to a member of Council.

Vacancies in the office of Governor, or of any members of Council, may occur by the same means as in the case of the Supreme Government. And the Court may, in like manner, appoint provisionally to any such vacancies; subject, in the case of the Governors, to the approval of the Crown. In case no such provisional appointee as Governor is on the spot, the senior civil member is to succeed; and in case no such provisional appointee is on the spot as member in Council, the Governor in Council may select any Civil servant, who has attained the rank of Senior Merchant, to act until a permanent successor is appointed. The Governor of a minor Presidency has no authority to appoint any Deputy Governor, or other President of his Council.

There are two other cases to be mentioned in which persons may become, or act as, members of either of the Governments in India. One is the case of a default made by the Court of Directors in appointing a successor, within two months after they have notice of a vacancy of the office of the Governor General, or of any member of either of the Governments—upon which default the authority to appoint to any such vacant office falls to the Crown; and the Court loses also the power of revoking such appointment, or of recalling the party so appointed by the Crown. The other case is upon occasion of the illness or absence of any member of Council, so as he should be prevented from attending any particular council held, and the Governor should desire the advice of a full council upon any particular measure then to be considered of. In this case the Governor is at liberty to call in the Provisional Member, or, in case there be none, any Civil Servant of the rank of a Senior Merchant, from time to time, to attend and assist at the Council Board on such occasion.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.